The Pittsburgh Gazett

Vol. XV. Friday. Evening, January 30, 1801. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on very reduced price for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of

BARRIRON & CASTINGS

For Sale by

A. & J. BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NUMBER of enterprising industrious men, who are destitute of land, may be furnished on lease at a reasonable rate, and for a longer or shorter period of time, as may be agreed on, with a part of that fertile and pleasant bottom at the old Indian town of Wakatomaka, where there are 160 acres under good fence, and have been planted with corn for one, two, and three years, and found to yield abundantly, and affords grazing for any number of cattle, that may at present be driven or raised there. There are about 16 cabins erected, that have been occupied by families, a number of whom are yet there, and a Saw and Grist Mill erecting on Wakatomaka creek, that runs through this bottom.—This bottom contains about 3,000 acres of *first rate* bottom land, lying on each side of the river Muskingum, 35 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, much of which is cleared, and the rest requires but little labour to render it immediately productive, with a certain prospect of a rapid settlement all around. Money is raised, and a road opening from Charlestown, at the mouth of Buffaloe, to the forks of the Muskingum, which goes through this bottom, and will be the great road from the Atlantic states to that country. Owing to the rapid settlement in that neighbourhood, corn commands a handsome price, and there is no part of the Western Country where this article can be raised with less labour. This quarter township being generally pitched on by the surveyors and locators of Military Land, as the first choice in all that valuable tract, needs no other recommendation. Any persons inclining to lease or purchase, are requested to view the premises and call on J. CASS at Marietta, North Western Territory.

January 2, 1801. tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY *virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Monday the 16th day of March next, all the right, title, interest and estate of Joseph Cook and John Elliot, in and to 300 acres of Land, more or less, with the old cabbin thereon, and about 20 acres of cleared land, adjoining lands of John Irwin, Esquire, Richard M'Anulty, and John Hindman. Taken in execution at the suit of John Gourly, and to be sold by me,*

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, January 15, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Monongahela river,

opposite this place, on Sunday the 11th instant, a FLAT, 37 feet long and 7 feet wide, there was one oar in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in two weeks from this date, she will be sold.

JAMES COLHOON.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio

River about one mile and an half below Pittsburgh, on the 9th instant, a FLAT, 30 feet in length and 7 in width—there is two oars and pins, one good pole and one that is broke, in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS LEIGHTEBERGER.

January 17, 1801.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, by the single, dozen or gross.

November 15, 1800.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, 2 Frimaire, November 23.

(This article was this day presented to the Legislative Body by the Councellors of State, Reguier, Gouvion, St. Cyr, and Najac.)

"At the moment when the Legislative Body resumes the course of its labours, the government submits to all France a sketch of its operations. This is a duty dictated by its principles, and it discharges the task with that frankness which it owes to the public interest, and the purity of the sentiments by which it is animated. All know what was the situation of the Republic on the 4th Nivose, year 8, 24th December 1799. The events of the 18th Brumaire, had reanimated the courage of the people, but men's minds still floated in uncertainty. The departments of the west were a prey to civil war; every where there prevailed feeble distracted administrations, without unity, principles, or concert of operations. No energy in command, no promptitude in execution. A police without activity; Tribunals without authority; disorder in the Public Receipts; requisitions which harrassed the public, and confused our revenue; commerce and manufactures in a state of stagnation; the armies of Austria from the top of the Alps and Appenines menacing Liguria and France; neutral vessels driven from the sea by the terror of the English maratime code; AMERICA, WHICH OWED TO US HER INDEPENDENCE, Armed against Ours; Spain, Batavia, Helvetia, Liguira, faithful to our alliance, but waiting with a painful anxiety what the future should decide, respecting our fate and theirs. It was under these auspices that the year 8 began. Peace was the first want, and the ardent prayer of the nation. Peace too was the first object that occupied the mind of government. Two letters, written by the Chief Consul to the Emperor of Germany and the King of England, expressed to them without weakness, without guile, the wish of France and humanity. This prayer was rejected by the Ministers of Austria and Great Britain. The Cabinet of Vienna mingled some hopes with a refusal. *The Cabinet of England blended bitterness and reproach with its Correspondence, and afterwards declamation and invective in the public discussions,* in which it exposed the overtures made by France. This policy, these declamations and invectives, but ill satisfied the animosity and the plans of the British Administration. Frenchmen recognized in the conduct of their Chief Magistrate, the sincere desire of Peace. They felt indignant at the enemy by whom the overtures were rejected, and saw that they had to expect peace only from their efforts and the courage. Hence the principles of that energy which produced our last success, and our last victories. Hence perhaps, in the mind of the English, a sentiment of justice towards a people, who after so many exploits, and so much glory, sighed only for peace; hence, in the minds of other nations, a return of favour for the cause of our independence and our liberty. The Rebellion of the West was suppressed. Nothing more was necessary than to support by the display of force the authority of reason and principle, to bring the people back to their duty. All those who had been led away by seduction and terror submitted to a government beneficent and protecting. Every day the attachment to the Republic encreases in these departments, as well as respect for our institutions, and hatred towards our enemies. The establishment of *gend' armerie a pie!* will serve to clear the country from the remains of a set of wretches habituated to pillage, and covered with crimes, which the amnesty could not reach. In these departments, as in all the others, the influence of the authorities established by the constitution has been marked by progressive improvements. A power concentrated in an individual; and therefore, inevitable responsibility give to public and private affairs a rapid movement, and restore, by degrees, economy in administration, inspection is more active; information more prompt and more certain; the citizens perceive more clearly the advantages of the power which protects them, as well as the vigour of that authority which represses and restrains them. Throughout the Republic there still exists some individuals who regret the past; some feeble minds whom a residue of fanaticism torments; but these regrets daily become more weak; fanaticism dies away, and manly sentiments gains more the ascendancy. To wish that man should disavow with readiness, to day, what yesterday he professed—that he should submit at once, without murmuring, to the yoke of the laws, which lately he spurned, is the wish, not of lawful power, but of tyranny. Let us leave to time to complete its work. Time alone confirms institutions. It is only after they have long existed that they come to obtain an absolute respect. The administrators have been chosen for the people, not for a particular faction or a particular party. Government asks not to know what any man has done, or what he may have said, under particular circumstances, and at particular periods. It has required only to ascertain if he possesses virtue and talents; if he was inaccessible to hatred or vengeance; if he is likely to be always impartial and just.—The maxim of the government is, the denunciations which attack public functionaries at this time, still full of the remembrance of ancient divisions, ought to be weighed in the balance of justice and verified by the most strict examination. The same principles and the same views have directed the choice of the Magistrates. Let them judge things, and not opinions. Let them be inflexible as the laws themselves.—Such is the wish, such the only wish which ought to influence a government. The Constitution guarantees to them the independence and the perpetuity of their functions. It is to the nation, and to their own consciences, that they must answer for their decisions.

Before the fourth of Nivose, December 25, it was the Government which decided on the appeals of citizens, inscribed in the list of Emigrants, and it decided on the simple report of the Minister of General Police. Thus it had the power of deciding questions which involved the tranquility of the state, the lot of individuals, and the assignment of property.—In order to clear up this subject, the Government wished to know what was the nature of the laws on emigration: what the number of those of whom the list of Emigrants was composed: how and by whom it was formed, and what were the principles on which it was drawn up? It then learnt, that in each municipality, there had been prepared lists of citizens absent from the commune where they had either property or a settled abode; and that of these particular lists, collected into nine volumes, and had been formed what was commonly called the list of emigrants—that citizens inscribed as absent or emigrants in one commune, were at the very time public functionaries in another; that labourers, artizans, individuals in service, confounded with men whom the prejudices of birth, and the interest of rank, marked out as enemies to the revolution—that inscriptions collected and indeterminate applied to whole families, and families too often unknown to the persons by whom the inscription was formed. From these circumstances, a conviction was produced that there did not exist a true list of emigrants, and it was necessary to form a new list, in which those whose names ought never to have been inscribed, should be distinguished from those whom prejudices and their circumstances pointed out as true emigrants and hence originated the specifications and conditions of the decree of the 28th Vendemaire, (September 20.) A plan of regulations will be proposed, to give additional security to those who have acquired national property. An important work is on the eve of being accomplished, which, during six years, has been called Legislation. In this session the civil code, and a code of procedure, will be proposed to the consideration of the Legislative Body; other objects less important will form the subject of laws of which the elements are prepared.—Public instruction, still neglected in many of departments, has assumed in others a better direction, and a higher activity. New asylums have been opened for the children of those who have fallen in defence of their country.—If the hospitals are still in distress, a decree secures to them at least the payment of a part of what is due to them on the capital of their rents, of which the redemption was authorized by a law passed during the last session. Measures have been taken to ascertain the number of deserted children, the number of whom has very much increased of late, and plans are adopted to succour their wants. Some manufactures, which are peculiar to the nation, and which honour French industry, begin now to rise from that langour in which our former misfortunes had plunged them. Painting and Sculpture have obtained encouragement, and are prepared to transmit to posterity the traits and actions of those heroes who have combated for our independence and our glory. The monuments of art are preserved and offered to the public admiration, in places worthy of containing them.—The high roads are almost throughout in a state of alarming decay, but the administration does every thing to remedy this, which the feeble resources entrusted to them to execute.—The right of keeping up the public roads have received certain modifications which public justice, and public interest, demanded. The perception of this right, separated from the obligation of keeping up the roads themselves, has been confirmed, and a fund is now provided on proper securities, which will not be vain and illusory as in former years. The application of products, still too feeble, is ascertained for each department, in the proportion of its wants. Inspection every day more active, and responsibility every day more clear, and approaches nearer perfection. The government has extensive views to interior navigation, and to canals; is not to vast projects to which it has directed attention, it is not a great system of general navigation which it wishes to create. The extension of the labours already begun, which immediately to inland navigation, and the commerce of France, is all that it now proposes all that the present circumstances of the country enable it to adopt.

Execution, rather than project, is the fundamental maxim of its administration. The finances have been one of the objects of its constant attention and anxiety, the primary base, and necessary support of all the plans which can be formed for the happiness and glory of the state. The government has tho't it necessary to apply itself to the consideration of all the principles, and to be acquainted with all the causes which can operate either their restoration or destruction. It wanted merely funds that were wanting to the Republic on the 4th Nivose of the year 8; it was a question in the subdivision, and assessment of direct contribution, regularity in the receipts, care in the disbursements, a clear accountability in the public treasury, a well managed destribution in the different channels of expence. The bearers of bills, authorized to draw directly on the funds in the receivers and their overseers, purchased by corruption the funds which either then had an existence, or which ought to have been received for the services of the Republic; goods of every condition, debts of arrear, uncertain rents, were all omitted, as a payment of direct contributions; and it was receivers, overseers, collectors, who trafficked in goods of depreciated value, and exchanged them in their office for real property which they had received; pay masters compounded the payments which had been made to the receivers, obtain from those who were to superintend their accounts, and for advances which they had not made. Thus the public treasury was ignorant equally of the funds received, and the sums which had been paid in the departments. Hence the uncertain distributions and illusory assignments. In the mean time, every thing was ordered by the ministers, every thing was sanctioned by the Directory. Hence the want of public credit, and in its train scandalous negociations, and disastrous decrees. Since the 4th Nivose (December 25) the period of the subdivision and assessment of the contributions has been fixed with precision, and this year, for the first time, the quotas of almost all the departments were in the course of payment during the course of Vendemaire. The public treasuries have been shut against delegations a species of exchequer bills; but still millions of delegations, or orders upon the treasury of this description, have been rapidly extinguished by operations which have not cost the treasury either loan or interest, and at the same time have procured effectual advances. These delegations the government might with some colour of justice have objected to. They had been issued by the collectors even before they entered on their respective tract, and it was extremely probable that the service was not performed by any, and by few with good faith. But these negociations had been delegated under the view, and with the confidence of the former government; they had gone out of the hand of the original holder. They were bills of exchange, of which the actual holder had advanced the value, and it was impossible, without injuring public credit, to postpone or refuse payment for them. Requisition bill have been taken out of the circle of jobbing, and must now be nearly all paid into the exchequer for taxes, and in the year 9, there will exist almost none of them. The public creditor will receive his money in cash, and the public will receive always nothing but solid cash. A part of the direct contributions of the year 8, that part which it is calculated would not be consumed by the bills in arrear, and requisition bills have been, by anticipation, paid into the treasury in the obligations of the collectors, and these obligations, which have in a particular fund the certain means of their discharge, are now as solid a value as the public or the merchant can offer. The direct contributions of the year 9, are already in the report feuille of the treasury in obligations equally solid. These successive receipts of indirect and casual contributions, are then represented by bills of the collectors payable at sight. A fixed sum of these obligations and these bills is appropriated to the expence of every month. No order for payment will be given but in the proportion to the sums actually vested in the treasury. Thus the orders will no longer be arbitrary. There will be no mistake in the arrangements, no illusion in promises of payment will exist, and persons accepting such paper on the faith of government, will not be deceived. The public treasury has received a new organization—an active fu

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XV. *Friday. Evening*, January 30, 1801. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on very reduced price for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of

BARRIRON & CASTINGS

For Sale by

A. & J. BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NUMBER of enterprising industrious men, who are destitute of land, may be furnished on reasonable rate, and for a longer or shorter period of time, as may be agreed on, with a part of that fertile and pleasant bottom at the old Indian town of Wakatomaka, where there are 160 acres under good fence, and have been planted with corn for one, two, and three years, and found to yield abundantly, and affords grazing for any number of cattle, that may at present be driven or raised there. There are about 16 cabins erected, that have been occupied by families, a number of whom are yet there, and a Saw and Grist Mill erecting on Wakatomaka creek, that runs through this bottom.—This bottom contains about 3000 acres of the *first rate* bottom land, lying on each side of the river Muskingum, 55 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, much of which is cleared, and the rest requires but little labour to render it immediately productive, with a certain prospect of a rapid settlement all around. Money is raised, and a road opening from Charlestown, at the mouth of Buffaloe, to the forks of the Muskingum, which goes through this bottom, and will be the great road from the Atlantic states to that country. Owing to the rapid settlement in that neighbourhood, corn commands a handsome price, and there is no part of the Western Country where this article can be raised with less labour. This quarter township being generally pitched on by the surveyors and locators of Military Land, as the first choice in all that valuable tract, needs no other recommendation. Any persons inclining to lease or purchase, are requested to view the premises and call on J. CASS at Marietta, North Western Territory.

January 2, 1801. tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Monday the 16th day of March next, all the right, title, interest and estate of Joseph Cook and John Elliot, in and to 300 acres of Land, more or less, with the old cabbin thereon, and about 20 acres of cleared land, adjoining lands of John Irwin, Esquire, Richard M'Anulty, and John Hindman. Taken in execution at the suit of John Grady, and to be sold by me,

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, January 15, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Monongahela river, *opposite this place, on Sunday the* 11th *instant, a* FLAT, 37 *feet long and* 7 *feet wide, there was one oar in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in two weeks from this date, she will be sold.*

JAMES COLHOON.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio River *about one mile and an half below Pittsburgh, on the* 9th *instant, a* FLAT, 30 *feet in length and* 7 *in width—there is two oars and pins, one good pole and one that is broke, in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

THOMAS LEIGHTEBERGER.

January 17, 1801.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, by the single, dozen or grocc.

November 13, 1800.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, 2 Frimaire, November 23.

(This article was this day presented to the Legislative Body by the Councellors of State, Reguier, Gouvion, St. Cyr, and Najac.)

"At the moment when the Legislative Body resumes the course of its labours, the government submits to all France a sketch of its operations. This is a duty dictated by its principles, and it discharges the task with that frankness which it owes to the public interest, and the purity of the sentiments by which it is animated. All know what was the situation of the Republic on the 4th Nivose, year 8, 24th December 1799. The events of the 18th Brumaire, had reanimated the courage of the people, but men's minds still floated in uncertainty. The departments of the west were a prey to civil war; every where there prevailed feeble distracted administrations, without unity, principles, or concert of operations. No energy in command, no promptitude in execution. A police without activity; Tribunals without authority; disorder in the Public Receipts; requisitions which harrassed the public, and consumed our revenue; commerce and manufactures in a state of stagnation; the armies of Austria from the top of the Alps and Appenines menacing Liguria and France; neutral vessels driven from the sea by the terror of the English maratime code; AMERICA, WHICH OWED TO US HER INDEPENDENCE, Armed against Ours; Spain, Batavia, Helvetia, Liguira, faithful to our alliance, but waiting with a painful anxiety what the future should decide, respecting our fate and theirs. It was under these auspices that the year 8 began. Peace was the first want, and the ardent prayer of the nation. Peace too was the first object that occupied the mind of government. Two letters, written by the Chief Consul to the Emperor of Germany and the King of England, expressed to them without weakness, without guile, the wish of France and humanity. This prayer was rejected by the Ministers of Austria and Great Britain. The Cabinet of Vienna mingled some hopes with a refusal. *The Cabinet of England blended bitterness and reproach with its Correspondence, and afterwards declamation and invective in the public discussions*, in which it exposed the overtures made by France. This policy, these declamations and invectives, but ill satisfied the animosity and the plans of the British Administration. Frenchmen recognized in the conduct of their Chief Magistrate, the sincere desire of Peace. They felt indignant at the enemy by whom the overtures were rejected, and saw that they had to expect peace only from their efforts and the courage. Hence the principles of that energy which produced our last success, and our last victories. Hence perhaps, in the mind of the English, a sentiment of justice towards a people, who after so many exploits, and so much glory, sighed only for peace; hence, in the minds of other nations, a return of favour for the cause of our independence and our liberty. The Rebellion of the West was suppressed. Nothing more was necessary than to support by the display of force the authority of reason and principle, to bring the people back to their duty. All those who had been led away by seduction and terror submitted to a government beneficent and protecting. Every day the attachment to the Republic encreases in these departments, as well as respect for our institutions, and hatred towards our enemies. The establishment of *gend' armerie a pie!* will serve to clear the country from the remains of a set of wretches habituated to pillage, and covered with crimes, which the amnesty could not reach. In these departments, as in all the others, the influence of the authorities established by the constitution has been marked by progressive improvements. A power concentrated in an individual; and therefore, inevitable responsibility give to public and private affairs a rapid movement, and restore, by degrees, economy in administration, inspection is more active; information more prompt and more certain; the citizens perceive more clearly the advantages of the power which protects them, as well as the vigour of that authority which represses and restrains them. Throughout the Republic there still exists some individuals who regret the past; some feeble minds whom a residue of fanaticism torments; but these regrets daily become more weak; fanaticism dies away, and manly sentiments gains more the ascendancy. To wish that man should disavow with readiness, to day, what yesterday he professed—that he should submit at once, without murmuring, to the yoke of the laws, which lately he spurned, is the wish, not of lawful power, but of tyranny. Let us leave to time to complete its work. Time alone confirms institutions. It is only after they have long existed that they come to obtain an absolute respect. The administrators have been chosen for the people, not for a particular faction or a particular party. Government asks not to know what any man has done, or what he may have said, under particular circumstances, and at particular periods. It has required only to ascertain if he possesses virtue and talents; if he was inaccessible to hatred or vengeance; if he is likely to be always impartial and just.—The maxim of the government is, the denunciations which attack public functionaries at this time, still full of the remembrance of ancient divisions, ought to be weighed in the balance of justice and verified by the most strict examination. The same principles and the same views have directed the choice of the Magistrates. Let them judge things, and not opinions. Let them be inflexible as the laws themselves.—Such is the wish, such the only wish which ought to influence a government. The Constitution guarantees to them the independence and the perpetuity of their functions. It is to the nation, and to their own consciences, that they must answer for their decisions.

Before the fourth of Nivose, December 25, it was the Government which decided on the appeals of citizens, inscribed in the list of Emigrants, and it decided on the simple report of the Minister of General Police. Thus it had the power of deciding questions which involved the tranquility of the state, the lot of individuals, and the assignment of property.—In order to clear up this subject, the Government wished to know what was the nature of the laws on emigration: what the number of those of whom the list of Emigrants was composed: how and by whom it was formed, and what were the principles on which it was drawn up? It then learnt, that in each municipality, there had been prepared lists of citizens absent from the commune where they had either property or a settled abode; and that of these particular lists, collected into nine volumes, and had been formed what was commonly called the list of emigrants—that citizens inscribed as absent or emigrants in one commune, were at the very time public functionaries in another; that labourers, artizans, individuals in service, confounded with men whom the prejudices of birth, and the interest of rank, marked out as enemies to the revolution—that inscriptions collected and indeterminate applied to whole families, and families too often unknown to the persons by whom the inscription was formed. From these circumstances, a conviction was produced that there did not exist a true list of emigrants, and it was necessary to form a new list, in which those whose names ought never to have been inscribed, should be distinguished from those whom prejudices and their circumstances pointed out as true emigrants and hence originated the specifications and conditions of the decree of the 28th Vendemaire, (September 20.) A plan of regulations will be proposed, to give additional security to those who have acquired national property. An important work is on the eve of being accomplished, which, during six years, has been called Legislation. In this session the civil code, and a code of procedure, will be proposed to the consideration of the Legislative Body; other objects less important will form the subject of laws of which the elements are prepared.—Public instruction, still neglected in many of departments, has assumed in others a better direction, and a higher activity. New asylums have been opened for the children of those who have fallen in defence of their country.—If the hospitals are still in distress, a decree secures to them at least the payment of a part of what is due to them on the capital of their rents, of which the redemption was authorised by a law passed during the last session. Measures have been taken to ascertain the number of deserted children, the number of whom has very much increased of late, and plans are adopted to succour their wants. Some manufactures, which are peculiar to the nation, and which honour French industry, begin now to rise from that langour in which our former misfortunes had plunged them. Painting and Sculpture have obtained encouragement, and are prepared to transmit to posterity the traits and actions of those heroes who have combated for our independence and our glory. The monuments of art are preserved and offered to the public admiration, in places worthy of containing them.—The high roads are almost throughout in a state of alarming decay, but the administration does every thing to remedy this, which the feeble resources entrusted to them to execute.—The right of keeping up the public roads have received certain modifications which public justice, and public interest, demanded. The perception of this right, separated from the obligation of keeping up the roads themselves, has been confirmed, and a fund is now provided on proper securities, which will not be vain and illusory as in former years. The application of products, still too feeble, is ascertained for each department, in the proportion of its wants. Inspection every day more active, and responsibility every day more clear, and approaches nearer perfection. The government has extended views to interior navigation, and to canals is not to vast projects to which it has directed attention, it is not a great system of general navigation which it wishes to create. The execution of the labours already begun, which immediately to inland navigation, and the commerce of France, is all that it now proposes all that the present circumstances of the country enable it to adopt.

Execution, rather than project, is the fundamental maxim of its administration. The first have been one of the objects of its constant attention and anxiety, the primary base, and necessary support of all the plans which can be formed for the happiness and glory of the state. The government has tho't it necessary to apply itself to the consideration of all the principles, and to be acquainted with all the causes which can operate either their restoration or destruction. It was not merely funds that were wanting to the Republic on the 4th Nivose of the year 8; it was also order in the subdivision, and assessment of direct contribution, regularity in the receipts, care in the disbursements, a clear accountability in the public treasury, a well managed destribution of the different channels of expence. The bearers of bills, authorised to draw directly on the funds in the receivers and their overseers, purchased with corruption the funds which either then had no existence, or which ought to have been reserved for the services of the Republic; goods of fictitious, debts of arrear, uncertain rents, were omitted, as a payment of direct contributions, and it was receivers, overseers, collectors, who trafficked in goods of depreciated value, and exchanged them in their office for real property which they had received; pay masters compounded the payments which had been made to them, to obtain from those who were to superintend their accounts, and for advances which they had not made. Thus the public treasury was ignorant equally of the funds received, and the sums which had been paid in the departments. Hence arose uncertain distributions and illusory assignments. In the mean time, every thing was ordered by the ministers, every thing was sanctioned by the Directory. Hence the want of public credit, and in its train scandalous negociations, and disastrous decrees. Since the 4th Nivose (December 25) the period of the subdivision and assessment of the contributions has been fixed with precision, and this year, for the first time, the quotas of almost all the departments were in the course of payment during the course of Vendemaire. The public treasuries have been shut against delegations a species of exchequer bills); but still millions of delegations, or orders upon the treasury of this description, have been rapidly extinguished by operations which have not cost the treasury either loan or interest, and at the same time, have procured effectual advances. These delegations the government might with some colour of justice have objected to. They had been issued by contractors even before they entered on their contract, and it was extremely probable that the service was not performed by any, and by few with good faith. But these negociations had been delegated under the view, and with the confidence the former government; they had gone out of the hand of the original holder. They were letters of exchange, of which the actual holder had advanced the value, and it was impossible, without injuring public credit, to postpone or refuse payment for them. Requisition bill have been taken out of the circle of jobbing, and must be nearly all paid into the exchequer for taxes, and in the year 9, there will exist almost none of them. The public creditor will receive his money in cash, and the public will receive almost nothing but solid cash. A part of the direct contributions of the year 8, that part which it is calculated would not be consumed by the bills in arrear, and requisition bills have been, by anticipation, paid into the treasury in the obligations of the collectors, and these obligations, which have in a particular fund the certain means of their discharge, are now as solid a value as the public or the merchant can offer. The direct contributions of the year 9, are already in the report feuille of the treasury in obligations equally solid. These successive receipts of indirect and casual contributions, are then represented by the bills of the collectors payable at sight. A fixed sum of these obligations and these bills is appropriated to the expence of every month. No order for payment will be given but in the proportion to the sums actually vested in the treasury. Thus the orders will no longer be arbitrary. There will be no mistake in the arrangements, no illusion in promises of payment will exist, and persons accepting such paper on the faith of government, will not be deceived. The public treasury has received a new organization—an active fu

ge prevades every part of it—The arrear proceed without obſtacle—The current s are in a manner at par.

month the Miniſter of Finance and the of the public Treaſury will ſubmit to ction of the government ſtatements of t.i ipts and payments, particularly every made to the orders of each miniſter. ection of the ſtatements, at the end of e- ar, will ſhew the receipt, the expences d the nature of each expence. the eſti the expences neceſſary for the year 9 n formed with the ſtricteſt regard to eco The revenues have been valued with egree of poſſible preciſion. Theſe reven- not adequate to the calculated expendi- The government will propoſe to the Le- Body what it conceives the beſt expedi- cover this deficiency, and leave to their to decide on its propriety. A Sinking as been created. The adminiſtration of it t increaſe the burdens of the Finances; it once furniſh extenſive means of extinguiſh- public debt, and prove a powerful inſtru- f puolic credit. In examining its operati. will be found to promote ſucceſsfully the ant end of an office of ſecurity for the bonds receivers. A bank has been founded; ſee- deed, as yet; but whoſe feebleneſs is in tion to the actual wants of circulation. On e it will embrace a range which our com s, encreaſed by the reſtitution of our ancient ns, and by the ſtorms of the revolution, quire. The government, which has favor- birth with all its power, will always protect its influence, and will continue to regard a ſacred depoſit, to be protected by the and the fidelity of the nation. Other orations will be preſented in the Report of Miniſter of the Finances. Other plans of oration are ſtill under the eye, and in the mplation of Government. Once delivered chaos of dilapidations, abuſes, and injuſtice, day will bring a new acceſſion of ſalutary ples, and preſent new means of proſperity. ſelt citizens thoſe who have wealth and repu to preſerve, will offer their reſources and ſupport to a government faithful to the plans h regard to good faith and the public intereſt pointed out to it. It is no longer embaraſſ thoſe intrigues which make a traffic of the ſion of the finances, nor by that cupidity h exchanges at a dear rate, real, though t advantages, for that miſerable ſuccour only ſupplies the wants of the preſent ent by adding to the demands of futurity. dy companies of good credit have entered engagements on the moſt moderate terms, have not, as was formerly done, demanded ecurity in real poſſeſſions for ſervices which have not yet performed. Our ſucceſs in has exceeded our expectations. Four armies, victorious, are united by an uninterrupted n from the line formed by the Pruſſian trality to the centre of Italy; maſters of Danube and the Po, they occupy by their chments the borders of the Adriatic and cany. The genius of France ſaved the ar- of the Eaſt from the execution of a conven which would have placed it in the chains of Engliſh. Malta has ſurrendered, but it after two years of the moſt glorious reſiſt e. Every thing which could be tried to ſave importance place the government has at- pted, though without effect. The organiza- of the army, military diſcipline, enquiries o the dilapidations and abuſes, the re-eſtab- ment of order and economy in all the branches the ſervice, have been the object of the labor- d decrees of the government. A report m the Miniſter at War will preſent the reſult. ace, peace alone, can give to the ſucceſs ich they have already obtained, completion d ſolidity. It has not been in the power of e government to repair at once the diſaſters of r marine, and to reſtore it to its ancient luſtre; t it has collected its wrecks, and prepares its eſtabliſhment and its glory.

Regulations have reformed abuſe, enſured egularity of ſervice, eſtabliſhed in the ports un- on of power and ſeverity of inſpection; former dilapidations have been enquired into and remov- d, burdenſome contracts have been cancelled, greements more advantageous to the Republic have been concluded; in a word, conſiderable advances have been made towards order and economy. But, ſtill much remains to be done! How much labour muſt be ſubmitted to, and how long an interval muſt elapſe before the Go- vernment can execute the taſk which it has im- poſed on itſelf, and which the public intereſt de- mands of it. In the preſent ſtate of our marine it has been impoſſible to keep up regularly with our colonies thoſe relations of intercourſe and authority which belong to the mother country. The Government, however, has preſerved with care thoſe ties which attach them to France, and it prepares in ſilence the means of reſtoring them to calmnels, to induſtry and proſperity. A council for prizes authorized by a law promul- gated in the laſt ſeſſion, has applied to this deli- cate ſubject a ſpirit of impartiality and juſtice which has already had a happy influence on our commercial relations. Neutral flags have ex- perienced them on the ſeas, and in our ports. The powers on the coaſt of Barbary have renew- ed their ancient relations towards us. If Govern ment had been able to renew them ſooner Mal ta might perhaps ſtill have been in our power. But at leaſt they will ſecure ſubſiſtance to Li- guria, and to our Southern departments, nor will they be uſeleſs to the army of the Eaſt. A Convention founded upon common intereſts and the moſt perfect reciprocity, will renew the ties by which the States of American were bound t

Franc. Theſe ties ſhall laſt for ever, becauſe there is no unequal condition to alter their force and purity. The French nation does not deſire any excluſive privilege nor partial favour. She merely demands from the nation in friendſhip with her the right equality; that no nation be more favoured than herſelf, and that ſhe herſelf be not favoured more than any other nation. Such are the pretenſions and intereſts of al States which may contract engagements with her.—All nations who are ſenſible of their right will rally round theſe principles. The Nort will ſhake off the tyrrany which oppreſſes its com merce and its ſeas.

It will feel that our intereſts are the intereſts of the human race. Ruſſia, in particular, will remember what is due to her dignity and the an cient relations by which ſhe was united with France. She will know that France is a neceſſa- ry counterpoiſe in the maritime balance of the world. The government had offered peace be fore the opening of the campaign. It made that offer on the field of battle, and in the boſom of victory. It offered a peace worthy of the grandeur, but alſo worthy of the moderation of the French people, and on conditions which ſhould have guaranted to us both its acceptance and its ſtability. On the ſlighteſt hope of draw- ing near to ſo deſireable epoch, it ſuſpended thoſe ſucceſſes which enſured the poſition of our armies, and the ardor of our warriors. If we do not yet enjoy it, we have to accuſe only that power, which, unaffected by the diſaſters of the continent, is anxious only to cement, with the blood of nations, its empire over the ſeas, and its monopoly in every part of the world. To conclude, an Auſtrian negociator is now at Lune- ville; a man who merits the eſteem of Europe.—If he poſſeſſes the perfect confidence of the So vereign who has ſent him he will diſplay that frankneſs which the French Government has a right to expect from its own frankneſs, and which is promiſed by his own perſonal character.

Auſtrian will ceaſe to ſacrifice the repoſe and intereſt of the Continent to the ambition of the deſpots of the ſeas. Yet; in the preſent uncer- tainty, prudence preſcribes to France not to per- mit herſelf to be amuſed by an empty ſhew of negociation. She will ſupport her propoſitions with all the force of her arms. The conduct of the government has ſhewn, that it has not car ried to too great a height the pretenſions of the Republic; nor ſacrificed to the madneſs of am bition the intereſts of humanity. The crimes of the war will all fall upon thoſe who are the real authors of them; upon thoſe governments which are ſo weak and ſo blinded as to become ſubſer- vient to the mercantile deſigns of a ſingle na tion, and to ſell to its gold and its intrigues the blood and the induſtry of the nations who obey them, and the freedom of the ſeas, which is the property of the whole human race."

PARIS, November 22.

A corps of 800 infantry belonging to the Con ſular Guard, with all its cavalry and artil lery, is ordered to hold itſelf in readineſs to march to morrow. Yeſterday morning the horſe and part of the Firſt Conſul's equipage left Pa ris.

We are aſſured that General Moreau is gone to Italy.

FRANKFORT, November 10.

While we were flattering ourſelves with hopes of peace, appearances here have ſuddenly be- came very warlike.

Yeſterday general Angereau received a cour- ier from Paris, with orders to give notice im- mediately of the termination of the armiſtice; which he accordingly did on the ſame day: Adjutant general Riener was yeſterday after- noon ſent with the following note to the com mander of the Auſtrian troops, and to Baron Albion, commander of the Mentz troops at Af. chaffenburgh:

General,

According to the orders I have received from my government, I hereby notify to you the ter, mination of the armiſtice.—Hoſtilities will there- fore recommence in fourteen days from this day, that is, on the 22d day of November.

ANGEREAU.

HAMBURGH, November 18.

An expreſs has this inſtant arrived here with the diſagreeable intelligence, that an embargo has been laid on all the Engliſh ſhips (ſeventy in number) in the port of Riga.

The king of Pruſſia has made a demand on the city of Lubeck, of between three and 400,000 marks, as its couringent for the ſupport of the Pruſſian army of demarkation. The payment of this ſum he peremptorily requires to be made within 72 hours, under pain of military execution.

VENICE, October 28.

The French have required from the city of Florence a contribution of two millions of livres, from Leghorn two millions, from Piſa one mil- lion, and in proportion from the other towns in the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany.

VIENNA, November 12.

The laſt letters from Vienna ſtate, that the whole Auſtrian army is in motion to advance to- wards Mantua, but they ſay not a word reſpecting the reſtoration of hoſtilities.

LONDON, December 2.

Yeſterday arrived the Hamburgh mail, due on Wedneſday laſt. It confirms the important in- telligence, which we mentioned in our laſt, that the Emperor of Ruſſia had laid an embargo on all the Britiſh ſhipping in the ports of his domini- ons. It is alſo ſtated, on the authority of pri- vate letters from Hamburgh, that in addition to this act of violent aggreſſion, he has thrown the captains of theſe veſſels into priſon.

Some of the ſhips which were at Narva and Riga, made their eſcape and have reached Elſi neur. The number detained is eſtimated at 300 Their cargoes are of conſiderable value. The report of the ſequeſtration of Britiſh property throughout Ruſſia, is alſo current: and it is alſo reported, that an order has been ſigned by Paul, that paſſports ſhould be delivered to every Ruſſian ſhip that ſails, containing a notification that if the ſhip ſhould be attempted to be viſited by the Engliſh, the ſame ſhall be regarded as de claration of war.

It has been long predicted, that the Emperor of Ruſſia would extend his views to Turkey.—At this moment he is demanding an indemnity from the Porte for the expences of his fleet in the maritime campaign;—a prelude, no doubt, to a rupture with that feeble cabinet. Prepara tions for the war continue with increaſed exetions.

It is ſaid that miniſters have ſent off an order to Lord Keith in the Mediterranean, to detain all Ruſſian veſſels that may at preſent be found in that quarter.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

Effective meaſures are taking in Jerſey, to lay before the next Congreſs proofs of the illega lity of the election in that ſtate for members of Congreſs. The baſeneſs of the Jacobins in the election exceeds all former example. The coun ty of Eſſex at the laſt cenſus contained 4.339 free white males of 16 years and upwards, and yet this county has given in 4.445 votes! !—two thirds of which were Jacobins. It is noto- rious that girls of ſixteen, Negro ſlaves, boys of 18, all were permitted to vote; the number of illegal votes in that county alone, were they to be deducted would give the federaliſts a majority in the ſtate, the ſame pitiful means uſed by the Jacobins in other counties—whole companies of fellows would ride from township to township voting in every one!

A letter from Waſhington, received on Thurſday laſt, ſtates, on the autority of the Se cretary of the navy, that the frigate Inſurgent, and the Pickering have been loſt. Particulars are not mentioned.

The Inſurgent and Pickering, we believe, were ordered off Cayenne.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1801.

The Republicans, as they modeſtly ſtyle them ſelves, are diſappointed to ſee the federaliſts con duct with propriety and dignity, ſince the event of the late election. Some plot is ripening, ſome miſchief is brewing, "ſay they," elſe why this calmneſs and moderation! No tumults, no har rangues, no aſſociations, no miſſions to diſtant parts of the country; but all is dead calm, which is certainly ominous of ſome convulſion. Federa liſts have, indeed, fallen on evil times, if they cannot appear like gentlemen, and good citizens, without incurring the imputation of conſpiracy and revolt. However, it is not difficult to ac count for the uneaſineſs and jealouſy of THESE Republicans, when we recollect, that they al ways made THEMSELVES the ſtandard of moral and political rectitude of propriety and good man ners, of courſe, whatever is honorable or dignified appears to them unnatural and portentious.

{New England Palladium,

Mr. Scull,

IT is known to many of the citizens of Alleg heny county, that Adamſon Tannehill, Eſquire, of this Borough, was tried and convicted on two indictments for extortion in the office of a Juſtice of the Peace, at a Supreme Court held here in October laſt. The Court, after reprimanding him, and pointing out the heinouſneſs of the offence, adjudged him to pay a fine of fifty dol lars. The Governor, however, has thought proper to remit this fine; and as it was believed that the conviction diſqualified Mr. Tannehill from exerciſing the duties of his office, his Excel lency, early in the preſent month, ordered a new commiſſion of Juſtice of the Peace for the B rough of Pittſburgh, to iſſue for ſaid Adamſon Tannehill. This Commiſſion has been received at the Recorder's Office, and Mr. Tannehill has taken anew the oath of office.

What muſt be the ſituation of this country, and what muſt the reflecting part of the citizens think, when they are informed, that Thomas M'Kean, formerly Chief Juſtice, and now Go vernor of Pennſylvania, has re-commiſſioned a man to adminiſter the important and ſacred du- ties of a Juſtice of the Peace, who, not three months previous thereto was convicted on the moſt clear and ſatisfactory teſtimony, of know ingly and wilfully exacting money which he was not entitled to, thereby oppreſſing the poor and uninformed citizen.

In order to appriſe the citizens of this county more fully of this tranſaction, I handed the fol lowing paragraph to the Printer of the Tree of Liberty, with a requeſt to inſert it in his paper. He refuſed to print it, unleſs I would ſign my name to it. This I conſidered extraordinary, when the truth of the paragraph was well known to that Printer; but, to obviate all difficulties, I ſigned my name to it, and alſo offered pay ment as an advertiſement. It all would not do. He would not print it. Whether this conduct favours of an impartial printer, of a free press the public will judge.

You will therefore oblige me, Mr. Scull, one of your ſubſcribers, to print this, togeth with the paragraph, in your next Gazette.

SAMUEL MAGEE.

Pittſburgh, January 26, 1801.

Appointment—By the Governor.

Adamſon Tannehill, Eſq. a Juſtice of Peace for the Borough of Pittſburgh, in room and place of Adamſon Tannehill, who convicted on two Indictments for extortion in his office, at the Supreme Court, laſt Octobe

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

January 30, 1801.

		Dolls. Cts.	*Dolls. Cts.*
Beef, per lb.	from	3	to
Pork,		3	
Mutton,		4	
Veal,		4	6
Veniſon,		3	4
Flour, ſuperfine, per cwt.			2
common	1	25	1 50
buckwheat,	1		1 10
Indian Meal, per buſhel,		33	41
Potatoes,		25	33
Turnips,		20	25
Apples,		50	75
Oats,		20	25
Butter, per lb.		16	13
Hogs Lard,		5	7
Eggs, per dozen,		7	12
Turkeys, a piece,		40	60
Geeſe,		25	33
Ducks,		12	17
Fowls,		7	10

THE members of the Pittſburgh Mechani- cal Society are requeſted to attend a monthly meeting on Monday Evening next, at the uſual time and place.

By order,

JAMES COLHOON, Sec'y.

January 30, 1801.

ADDRESS

AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has been for a ſeries of years paſt, aſſiduouſly and ex- penſively employed in procuring Iron Banks, and bringing to perfection, that beneficial buſi neſs of making pot-metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own poſſeſſion, and now mak ing all ſorts of caſtings compleat—6, 7 and ten plate ſtoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the beſt quality in the weſtern country for bar iron and nail rods; &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the ſcarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on ſuch works to perfection—for the good of the coun try and myſelf; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to pro cure ſtock for the enſuing year, and moſt cor dially wiſhes, that his juſt intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do juſtice to all men, he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying it to advantage; but being impreſſed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his bleſſing no work can proſper, has through his unbounded mercies and good guid ance, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thouſand pounds worth of metal, and five thouſand worth of bar iron, in the ſeven years paſt; and upheld me, when men of companies of good property have fell through I condole their loſs, knowing it is hard times for them that have the beſt fortunes and good luck in the iron buſineſs to ſtand. It is hoped that the good people will conſider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and expoſed themſelves to the greateſt hardſhips in the world, to do good in making Iron; with out that metal, agriculture would ceaſe. For my part, I have ſpent upwards of a thou nights at hard labour, when others were taking their eaſe in bed, beating office, from the whee and keeping the buſineſs going on;—my furnace blows almoſt without ceaſing, metal can be had at all times, at reaſonable terms. I hope to ſell after a little, nail rods, and ſheet and bar iron at the furnace, which is in five miles of Uniont Town, Fayette county, Pennſylvania. If the good people of the Weſtern country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from the date, from one dollar to ten, to paſs equal to gold or ſilver, as they will be received at the ſaid ſubſcriber's Fairfield Furnace, one year af ter date, for any ſort of his metal or iron; and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it ſuits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take cash, with giving one month notice, at the office at ſaid furnace, kept for that purpoſe, that they would chooſe money in exchange, ſhall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any perſon want particular metal caſt, he will be pleaſed to leave a bill one month before his notes become due with the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the ſubſcriber will get four or five thouſand pounds worth of ſtock, and proviſions in the enſuing year. Good wood choppers wanted for which part will be paid in cash, ſome goods and metal, ſome ſtore goods, &c.

I am the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN HAYDON.

6w.

January 8, 1801.

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office

4/4 1

e prevades every part of it—The arrear proceed without obſtacle—The current are in a manner at par.

month the Miniſter of Finance and the of the public Treaſury will ſubmit to ction of the government ſtatements of t ipts and payments, particularly every made to the orders of each miniſter. ection of the ſtatements at the end of e dr, will ſhew the receipt, the expences d the nature of each expence. the eſti the expences neceſſary for the year 9 n formed with the ſtricteſt regard to eco The revenues have been valued with egree of poſſible preciſion. Theſe reven not adequate to the calculated expendi The government will propoſe to the Le Body what it conceives the beſt expedi cover this deficiency, and leave to their to decide on its propriety. A Sinking as been created. The adminiſtration of it t increaſe the burdens of the Finances; it once furniſh extenſive means of extinguiſh public debt, and prove a powerful inſtru f paolic credit. In examining its operati will be found to promote ſucceſsfully the aut end of an office of ſecurity for the bonds receivers. A bank has been founded; ſeeded, as yet; but whoſe feebleneſs is in tion to the actual wants of circulation. On e it will embrace a range which our com encreaſed by the reſtitution of our ancient ns, and by the ſtorms of the revolution, quire. The government, which has favor birth with all its power, will always proteſt its influence, and will continue to regard a ſacred depoſit, to be protected by the and the fidelity of the nation. Other orations will be preſented in the Report of Miniſter of the Finances. Other plans of oration are ſtill under the eye, and in the mplation of Government. Once delivered chaos of dilapidations, abuſes, and injuſtice, day will bring a new acceſſion of ſalutary pplies, and preſent new means of proſperity. ſit citizens thoſe who have wealth and repu to preſerve, will offer their reſources and ſupport to a government faithful to the plans h regard to good faith and the public intereſt pointed out to it. It is no longer embaraſſ thoſe intrigues which make a traffic of the ſion of the finances, nor by that cupidity h exchanges at a dear rate, real, though nt advantages, for that miſerable ſuccour h only ſupplies the wants of the preſent ent by adding to the demands of futurity. dy companies of good credit have entered engagements on the moſt moderate terms, have not, as was formerly done, demanded ecurity in real poſſeſſions for ſervices which have not yet performed. Our ſucceſs in has exceeded our expectations. Four armies, victorious, are united by an uninterrupted n from the line formed by the Pruſſian trality to the centre of Italy; maſters of Danube and the Po, they occupy by their chments the borders of the Adriatic and cany. The genius of France ſaved the ar of the Eaſt from the execution of a conven n which would have placed it in the chains of Engliſh. Malta has ſurrendered, but it after two years of the moſt glorious reſiſt e. Every thing which could be tried to ſave importance place the government has at pted, though without effect. The organiza of the army, military diſcipline, enquiries o the dilapidations and abuſes, the re-eſtab ment of order and economy in all the branches the ſervice, have been the object of the labors d decrees of the government. A report m the Miniſter at War will preſent the reſult. ace, peace alone, can give to the ſucceſs ich they have already obtained, completion d ſolidity. It has not been in the power of e government to repair at once the diſaſters of r marine, and to reſtore it to its ancient luſtre; t it has collected its wrecks, and prepares its eſtabliſhment and its glory.

Regulations have reformed abuſe, enſured gularity of ſervice, eſtabliſhed in the ports un on of power and ſeverity of inſpection; former lapidations have been enquired into and remov d, burdenſome contracts have been cancelled, greements more advantageous to the Republic ave been concluded; in a word, conſiderable dvances have been made towards order and economy. But, ſtill much remains to be done! How much labour muſt be ſubmitted to, and how long an interval muſt elapſe before the Government can execute the taſk which it has impoſed on itſelf, and which the public intereſt demands of it. In the preſent ſtate of our marine it has been impoſſible to keep up regularly with our colonies thoſe relations of intercourſe and authority which belong to the mother country. The Government, however, has preſerved with care thoſe ties which attach them to France, and it prepares in ſilence the means of reſtoring them to calmneſs, to induſtry and proſperity. A council for prizes authorized by a law promulgated in the laſt ſeſſion, has applied to this delicate ſubject a ſpirit of impartiality and juſtice which has already had a happy influence on our commercial relations. Neutral flags have experienced them on the ſeas, and in our ports. The powers on the coaſt of Barbary have renewed their ancient relations towards us. If Government had been able to renew them ſooner Malta might perhaps ſtill have been in our power. But at leaſt they will ſecure ſubſiſtance to Liguria, and to our Southern departments, nor will they be uſeleſs to the army of the Eaſt. A Convention founded upon common intereſts and the moſt perfect reciprocity, will renew the ties by which the States of American were bound to France. Theſe ties ſhall laſt for ever, becauſe there is no unequal condition to alter their force and purity. The French nation does not deſire any excluſive privilege nor partial favour. She merely demands from the nation in friendſhip with her the right equality; that no nation be more favoured than herſelf, and that ſhe herſelf be not favoured more than any other nation. Such are the pretenſions and intereſts of all States which may contract engagements with her.—All nations who are ſenſible of their right will rally round theſe principles. The North will ſhake off the tyrrany which oppreſſes its commerce and its ſeas.

It will feel that our intereſts are the intereſts of the human race. Ruſſia, in particular, will remember what is due to her dignity and the ancient relations by which ſhe was united with France. She will know that France is a neceſſary counterpoiſe in the maritime balance of the world. The government had offered peace before the opening of the campaign. It made that offer on the field of battle, and in the boſom of victory. It offered a peace worthy of the grandeur, but alſo worthy of the moderation of the French people, and on conditions which ſhould have guaranted to us both its acceptance and its ſtability. On the ſlighteſt hope of drawing near to ſo deſireable epoch, it ſuſpended thoſe ſucceſſes which enſured the poſition of our armies, and the ardor of our warriors. If we do not yet enjoy it, we have to accuſe only that power, which, unaffected by the diſaſters of the continent, is anxious only to cement, with the blood of nations, its empire over the ſeas, and its monopoly in every part of the world. To conclude, an Auſtrian negociator is now at Luneville; a man who merits the eſteem of Europe.—If he poſſeſſes the perfect confidence of the Sovereign who has ſent him he will diſplay that frankneſs which the French Government has a right to expect from its own frankneſs, and which is promiſed by his own perſonal character.

Auſtrian will ceaſe to ſacrifice the repoſe and intereſt of the Continent to the ambition of the deſpots of the ſeas. Yet; in the preſent uncertainty, prudence preſcribes to France not to permit herſelf to be amuſed by an empty ſhew of negociation. She will ſupport her propoſitions with all the force of her arms. The conduct of the government has ſhewn, that it has not carried to too great a height the pretenſions of the Republic; nor ſacrificed to the madneſs of ambition the intereſts of humanity. The crimes of the war will all fall upon thoſe who are the real authors of them; upon thoſe governments which are ſo weak and ſo blinded as to become ſubſervient to the mercantile deſigns of a ſingle nation, and to ſell to its gold and its intrigues the blood and the induſtry of the nations who obey them, and the freedom of the ſeas, which is the property of the whole human race."

PARIS, November 22.

A corps of 800 infantry belonging to the Conſular Guard, with all its cavalry and artillery, is ordered to hold itſelf in readineſs to march to morrow. Yeſterday morning the horſe and part of the Firſt Conſul's equipage left Paris.

We are aſſured that General Moreau is gone to Italy.

FRANKFORT, November 10.

While we were flattering ourſelves with hopes of peace, appearances here have ſuddenly became very warlike.

Yeſterday general Angereau received a courier from Paris, with orders to give notice immediately of the termination of the armiſtice; which he accordingly did on the ſame day: Adjutant general Kiener was yeſterday afternoon ſent with the following note to the commander of the Auſtrian troops, and to Baron Albion, commander of the Mentz troops at Aſchaffenburgh:

General,

According to the orders I have received from my government, I hereby notify to you the termination of the armiſtice.—Hoſtilities will therefore recommence in fourteen days from this day, that is, on the 22d day of November.

ANGEREAU.

HAMBURGH, November 18.

An expreſs has this inſtant arrived here with the diſagreeable intelligence, that an embargo has been laid on all the Engliſh ſhips (ſeventy in number) in the port of Riga.

The king of Pruſſia has made a demand on the city of Lubeck, of between three and 400,000 marks, as its contingent for the ſupport of the Pruſſian army of demarkation. The payment of this ſum he peremptorily requires to be made within 72 hours, under pain of military execution.

VENICE, October 28.

The French have required from the city of Florence a contribution of two millions of livres, from Leghorn two millions, from Piſa one million, and in proportion from the other towns in the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany.

VIENNA, November 12.

The laſt letters from Vienna ſtate, that the whole Auſtrian army is in motion to advance towards Mantua, but they ſay not a word reſpecting the reſtoration of hoſtilities.

LONDON, December 2.

Yeſterday arrived the Hamburgh mail, due on Wedneſday laſt. It confirms the important intelligence, which we mentioned in our laſt, that the Emperor of Ruſſia had laid an embargo on all the Britiſh ſhipping in the ports of his dominions. It is alſo ſtated, on the authority of private letters from Hamburgh, that in addition to this act of violent aggreſſion, he has thrown the captains of theſe veſſels into priſon.

Some of the ſhips which were at Narva and Riga made their eſcape and have reached Elſineur. The number detained is eſtimated at 300. Their cargoes are of conſiderable value. The report of the ſequeſtration of Britiſh property throughout Ruſſia is alſo current: and it is alſo reported, that an order has been ſigned by Paul, that paſſports ſhould be delivered to every Ruſſian ſhip that ſails, containing a notification that if the ſhip ſhould be attempted to be viſited by the Engliſh, the ſame ſhall be regarded as declaration of war.

It has been long predicted, that the Emperor of Ruſſia would extend his views to Turkey.—At this moment he is demanding an indemnity from the Porte for the expences of his fleet in the maritime campaign;—a prelude, no doubt, to a rupture with that feeble cabinet. Preparations for the war continue with increaſed exetions.

It is ſaid that miniſters have ſent off an order to Lord Keith in the Mediterranean, to detain all Ruſſian veſſels that may at preſent be found in that quarter.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

Effective meaſures are taking in Jerſey, to lay before the next Congreſs proofs of the illegality of the election in that ſtate for members of Congreſs. The baſeneſs of the Jacobins in the election exceeds all former example. The county of Eſſex at the laſt cenſus contained 4,339 free white males of 16 years and upwards, and yet this county has given in 4,445 votes! !—two thirds of which were Jacobins. It is notorious that girls of ſixteen, Negro ſlaves, boys of 18, all were permitted to vote; the number of illegal votes in that county alone, were they to be deducted would give the federaliſts a majority in the ſtate, the ſame pitiful means uſed by the Jacobins in other counties—whole companies of fellows would ride from townſhip to townſhip voting in every one!

A letter from Waſhington, received on Thurſday laſt, ſtates, on the autority of the Secretary of the navy, that the frigate Inſurgent, and the Pickering have been loſt. Particulars are not mentioned.

The Inſurgent and Pickering, we believe, were ordered off Cayenne.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1801.

The Republicans, as they modeſtly ſtyle themſelves, are diſappointed to ſee the federaliſts conduct with propriety and dignity, ſince the event of the late election. Some plot is ripening, ſome miſchief is brewing, "ſay they," elſe why this calmneſs and moderation! No tumults, no harangues, no aſſociations, no miſſions to diſtant parts of the country; but all is dead calm, which is certainly ominous of ſome convulſion. Federaliſts have, indeed, fallen on evil times, if they cannot appear like gentlemen, and good citizens, without incurring the imputation of conſpiracy and revolt. However, it is not difficult to account for the uneaſineſs and jealouſy of THESE Republicans, when we recollect, that they always made THEMSELVES the ſtandard of moral and political rectitude of propriety and good manners, of courſe, whatever is honorable or dignified appears to them unnatural and portentious.

{New England Palladium,

Mr. Scull,

IT is known to many of the citizens of Alleghany county, that Adamſon Tannehill, Eſquire, of this Borough, was tried and convicted on two indictments for extortion in the office of a Juſtice of the Peace, at a Supreme Court held here in October laſt. The Court, after reprimanding him, and pointing out the heinouſneſs of the offence, adjudged him to pay a fine of fifty dollars. The Governor, however, has thought proper to remit this fine; and as it was believed that the conviction diſqualified Mr. Tannehill from exerciſing the duties of his office, his Excellency, early in the preſent month, ordered a new commiſſion of Juſtice of the Peace for the Borough of Pittſburgh, to iſſue for ſaid Adamſon Tannehill. This Commiſſion has been received at the Recorder's Office, and Mr. Tannehill has taken anew the oath of office.

What muſt be the ſituation of this country, and what muſt the reflecting part of the citizens think, when they are informed, that Thomas M'Kean, formerly Chief Juſtice, and now Governor of Pennſylvania, has re-commiſſioned a man to adminiſter the important and ſacred duties of a Juſtice of the Peace, who, not three months previous thereto was convicted on the moſt clear and ſatisfactory teſtimony, of knowingly and wilfully exacting money which he was not entitled to, thereby oppreſſing the poor and uninformed citizen.

In order to appriſe the citizens of this county more fully of this tranſaction, I handed the following paragraph to the Printer of the Tree of Liberty, with a requeſt to inſert it in his paper. He refuſed to print it, unleſs I would ſign my name to it. This I conſidered extraordinary, when the truth of the paragraph was well known to that Printer; but, to obviate all difficulties, I ſigned my name to it, and alſo offered payment as an advertiſement. It all would not do. He would not print it. Whether this conduct favours of an impartial printer, of a free preſs the public will judge.

You will therefore oblige me, Mr. Scull, one of your ſubſcribers, to print this, together with the paragraph, in your next Gazette.

SAMUEL MAGEE.

Pittſburgh, January 26, 1801.

Appointment—By the Governor.

Adamſon Tannehill, Eſq. a Juſtice of the Peace for the Borough of Pittſburgh, in room and place of Adamſon Tannehill, who was convicted on two Indictments for extortion in his office, at the Supreme Court, laſt October.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

January 30, 1801.

	Dolls. Cts.		Dolls. Cts.
Beef, per lb. from	3	to	
Pork,	3		
Mutton,	4		6
Veal,	4		6
Veniſon,	3		4
Flour, ſuperfine, per cwt.			2
common	1 25		1 50
buckwheat,	1		1 10
Indian Meal, per buſhel,	33		41
Potatoes,	25		33
Turnips,	20		25
Apples,	56		75
Oats,	20		25
Butter, per lb.	16		13
Hogs Lard,	5		7
Eggs, per dozen,	7		12
Turkeys, a piece,	40		60
Geeſe,	25		33
Ducks,	12		17
Fowls,	7		10

THE members of the Pittſburgh Mechanical Society are requeſted to attend a monthly meeting on Monday Evening next, at the uſual time and place.

By order,

JAMES COLHOON, Sec'y.

January 30, 1801.

ADDRESS

AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has been for a ſeries of years paſt, aſſiduouſly and expenſively employed in procuring Iron Banks, and bringing to perfection, that beneficial buſineſs of making pot-metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own poſſeſſion, and now making all ſorts of caſtings compleat—ſtoves and tea plate ſtoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the beſt quality in the weſtern country for bar iron and nail rods, &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the ſcarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on ſuch works to perfection—for the good of the country and myſelf; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to procure ſtock for the enſuing year, and moſt cordially wiſhes, that his juſt intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do juſtice to all men, he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage; but being impreſſed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his bleſſing no work can proſper; and through his unbounded mercies and good aſſistance, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thouſand pounds worth of metal, and five thouſand worth of bar iron, in the ſeven years paſt; and upheld me, when men and companies of good property have fell through. I condole their loſs, knowing it is hard times for them that have the beſt fortunes and good luck in the iron buſineſs to ſtand. It is hoped that the good people will conſider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and expoſed themſelves to the greateſt hardſhips in the world, to do good in making Iron; without that metal, agriculture would ceaſe. For my part, I have ſpent upwards of a thouſand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their eaſe in bed, beating off ice, from the wheels and keeping the buſineſs going on;—my furnace blows almoſt without ceaſing, metal can be had at all times, at reaſonable terms. I hope to keep after a little, nail rods, and ſheet and bar iron at the furnace, which is in five miles of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennſylvania. If the good people of the Weſtern country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from the date, from one dollar to ten, to paſs equal to gold or ſilver, as they will be received at the ſaid ſubſcriber's Fairfield Furnace, one year after date, for any ſort of his metal or iron—and further, I pledge my honor and credit to the public, that if it ſuits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take cash, with giving one month's notice, at the office at ſaid furnace, kept for that purpoſe, that they would chooſe money in exchange, ſhall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any perſon want particular metal caſt, he will be pleaſed to leave a bill one month before his notes become due with the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the ſubſcriber will get four or five thouſand pounds worth of ſtock, and proviſions in the enſuing year. Good wood choppers wanted for which part will be paid in cash, ſome ſtore goods, and metal, ſome ſtore goods, &c.

I am the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN HAYDON.

6w.

January 8, 1801.

A variety of

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 10, 1800.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a Report and Estimates of the Appropriations which appear to be necessary for the service of the year 1801: Also, a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of the United States, for one year, preceding the first day of October 1800.

I have the honor to be,
With respect, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

APPROPRIATIONS
Required for the present Year.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the House of Representatives of the United States, that for the service of the year 1801, the following appropriations, as detailed in the estimates herewith transmitted, appear to be necessary:—

	Dolls.	Cts.
For the civil list, or the support of government, including the contingent expences of the several departments and offices, the sum of	594 701	37
For the payment of annuities and grants	1,753	33
For the support of the mint establishment	13,300	
For the ordinary expences of intercourse with foreign nations	85,000	
For expences incident to the treaties with Great Britain, Spain and the Mediterranean powers	361,364	
For the expences of supporting the claims of citizens of the United States, for property captured and detained in foreign countries	64,000	
For aid to distressed American seamen in foreign countries, and occasional assistance after their arrival in the United States	30,000	
For satisfying the expences incident to the valuation of dwelling houses and lands, and the enumeration of slaves, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 9th July 1798, and in addition to the funds heretofore appropriated	40,000	
For the military department, including the pay of the army, rations, clothing, hospital, ordnance, quarter master, and Indian expences; the defensive protection of the frontiers, and contingencies agreeably to the estimate of the Secretary of War	1,400,001	
For the payment of military pensions	93,000	
For the navy department, including the pay and subsistence of officers and men, hospital and contingent expences; the support of the corps of marines; for completing navy yards, docks and wharves; and on account of building six seventy four gun ships, agreeably to the estimate of the Secretary of the Navy	2,342,352	95
For the fabrication of cannon and small arms, and the purchase of ammunition for the army and navy, and for the militia of the United States	400,000	
For the support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and other establishments for the security of navigation	38,622	70
For the second enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States	60,000	
For satisfying the miscellaneous claims, including the expences of returning the votes for President and Vice President of the United States	600	

Amounting in the whole to five millions, five hundred and twenty nine thousand, six hundred and twenty five dollars and thirty five cents 5,529,695 35

The funds out of which appropriations may be made for the purposes before mentioned are:

1st. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1801, which is by law annually reserved for the support of government.

2d. The surplus of the revenue and income of the United States, which may accrue to the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and one, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

The Secretary also transmits a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, for the year prior to the 1st of October last, being the latest period to which the accounts can be prepared.

All which is most respectfully submitted by
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department, Dec. 10, 1800.

After this general statement, the Secretary descends to a distinct specification of the several items; the most interesting of which, frequently in a condensed form, follow—

	Doll.	Cts.
President and Vice President,	50,000	
Senate & House of Representatives,	209 470	
Judiciary.	78,600	
Treasury Department	91 713	
Loan Officers and Clerks	28,250	
Department of State	24,800	
Mint	23,600	
War Department	36,766	
Navy Department	24,489	
General Post Office	12,112	
Surveyor General's Department	28,200	
Territory N. W. of the Ohio,	5,500	
——— Mississippi	5,500	
——— Indiana	5,500	
Demands unprovided for	20,000	
Annuities and grants	1,753	

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Annuities to the Six Nations of Indians,	4,500
Cherokees,	6,000
Chickasaws,	3,000
Creeks,	1,500
Choctaws, ‡	2,000
	17,000

‡ Although the Choctaws are not entitled to claim the above sum, by treaty, or authorised agreement, yet as beneficial effects are presumed to have resulted from the same grant made to them in the present year, the propriety and policy of renewing the appropriation is respectfully submitted.

Expences attending the transportation of the above annuities, and also the annuities per act of the 6th of May, 1796,	11,500	
Deduct so much appropriated,	1,500	
		10,000
Promoting civilization, pay of temporary agents, &c.		15,000
Contingent expences for presents to Indians on their visits to the seat of government, also for expences attending their journies, and during their stay, and on their return home, &c. &c.		7,500
Rations to Indians at the different military posts, and within their respective nations,		22,500
		72,000

DIPLOMATIC DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State estimates the following sums for the expences of Foreign Intercourse and Treaties for the year 1801.

For one minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain,	9,000
One ditto to Prussia	9,000
One ditto to Spain	9,000
One ditto to Portugal	9,000
One minister resident to the Batavian Republic	4,500
Their secretaries (five) at 1350 dollars each	6,750
Contingencies other than personal	2,750
Making good the deficiency for 1800 in the estimate for the mission to France	20,000
One Consul General at Algiers	4,000
One Consul at Tunis	2,000
One ditto at Tripoli	2,000
One ditto to the kingdom of Morocco	2,000
Contingencies other than personal	5,000
	85,000

Treaties.

For carrying into effect the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States & the King of Great Britain, viz.	
For the salaries of the Commissioners under the sixth article	13,320
For the salary of the secretary, clerk hire, stationary, &c. for ditto,	4,000
The salary of agents relative to said article	2,000
Clerk hire and other contingencies of said Agent's office	3,100
Payment to special agents appointed by ditto	20,000
The salaries of the Commissioners under the 7th article	14,444
Clerk hire, office rent, and other contingencies of ditto	2,000
For deficiency of former appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and the King of Spain, particularly in running the boundary line pursuant to the second article of said treaty, and sundry contingent expences of the military escort which attended the Commissioners of the United States	46,500
For the difference between the cost of stipulated articles in the annuity to the Dey and Regency of Algiers, and the permanent appropriation therefor	56,000
For fulfilling the engagements of the United States with the Mediterranean powers, viz. Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli,	200,000
	361,364

Prize Causes.

For prosecuting the claims of American citizens for property captured by the belligerent powers, viz.	
For the salaries of two agents residing in London	5,000
For their contingencies, other than personal	4,000
For prosecuting claims before the high courts of admiralty & courts of appeals in England	45,000
Reimbursing Consuls of the United States for instituting and supporting claims to captured property, before tribunals in Foreign countries	10,000
	64,000

Relief of Seamen.

For the salary of an agent residing in England, reimbursing Consuls and others for aid rendered to distressed seamen in foreign countries bringing them home from thence, and assistance in the United States	30,000
For defraying the expences incident to the valuation of lands & houses, and enumeration of slaves within the United States, as directed by the late act of Congress of the 9th July 1798, in addition to the funds heretofore appropriated for that purpose,	40,000

Military Establishment, viz.

Pay of the army consisting of 1400 officers, artificers, musicians, &c. and of 4040 privates	480,306
Forage of ditto	7,680
Subsistence of ditto	296,395
Horses for ditto	5,000
Clothing, bounties, premiums, medical and hospital departments,	203,530
Quarter master's department	165,000
	1,167,991

Ordnance Department.

Expences at Philadelphia,	9,060	
Armory at Springfield,	53,592	
Harper's Ferry,	24,540	
Laboratory on Schuylkill	6,460	
Five Store keepers,	1,960	
Rent,	4,388	
		100,000
Defensive protection of frontiers, &c.		30,000
Military pensions,		90,300
		1,390,991

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Navy of the United States.

1st.	1. United States,		
	2. Constitution,		
	3. President,	44 guns.	
	4. Chesapeak,		
	5. Philadelphia,		
II.	1. Constellation,		
	2. Congress,		
	3. New York,	36 guns.	
	4. Insurgent		
III.	1. Boston,		
	2. Essex,	32 guns.	
IV.	1. George Washington,		
	2. General Greene,	24 guns on main deck,	
	3. Adams,	& 8 on the	
	4. John Adams,	qr. deck.	
V.	1. Ganges,		
	2. Connecticut,		
	3. Maryland,		
	4. Portsmouth,	of 20 and under 32	
	5. Merrimac,	guns.	
	6. Petapsco,		
	7. Delaware,		
	8. Baltimore,		
VI.	1. Herald,		
	2. Trumbull,	18 guns.	
	3. Warren,		
VII.	1. Richmond,		
	2. Augusta,	16 guns.	
VIII.	1. Eagle,		
	2. Pickering,		
	3. Scammel,	12 to 14 guns.	
	4. Experiment,		
	5. Enterprize,		
IX.	7. Gallies.		

RECAPITULATION.

I.	5 Frigates of 44 guns.
II.	4 ditto of 36 ditto.
III.	2 ditto of 32 ditto.
IV.	4 Ships of 24 guns on gun deck and 8 on quarter deck.
V.	8 ditto of 20 to 24 guns.
VI.	3 ditto of 18 ditto.
VII.	2 ditto of 16 ditto.
VIII.	5 ditto of 12 ditto.
	33
IX.	7 Gallies.
	40

The Secretary of the Navy makes the following Estimate of the pay, subsistence and other expences of the following description of ships of war, viz.

		Dolls.
Of 44 guns and 400 men,		115,945
36 guns and 340 men,		98,347
32 guns and 260 men,		74,347
24 on gun deck, 8 on quarter deck, and 220 men,		66,785
20 to 26 guns and 180 men,		57,269
18 guns and 140 men,		45,780
16 to 18 guns and 100 men,		35,737
12 to 14 guns and 70 men,		24,213
Galley, 28 men		9,200
Marine Corps, consisting of 1143 men, including officers,		166,903
5 frigates of 44 guns,	579,728	
4 do. 36	393,391	
2 do. 32	149,999	
4 (smaller of 32 guns	267,035	
8 Ships of 20 to 26 guns	458,158	
3 Sloops of war of 18 gs.	137,341	
2 Brigs of 16 to 18 guns	71,474	
5 Brigs and schooners of 12 to 14 guns	121,069	
Gallies	64,400	
Contingent expences	37,850	
Total, adding fractional cents above omitted,		2,447,352

The Secretary of the Navy further estimates:

For progressing with six 74 gun ships, and for completing navy yards, docks, wharves, &c.	500,000
For erecting marine barracks,	20,000
For maintenance of French prisoners	30,000
And to make up the deficiencies of former appropriations for the maintenance of French prisoners	45,000
	3,042,352
But the appropriations heretofore made for the different objects relating to the navy will not be exhausted at the end of the present year, by a sum equal to 700,000 dollars so that it may not be necessary to appropriate for the year 1801, for all the navy purposes, exclusive of providing timber to be laid up in store for future use, more than	700,000
	2,342,352 95

Estimate of the number of Persons composing the Crews of the Navy of the United States.

	Guns.	Men.	
5 Frigates of	44	400	2,000
4 Ditto	36	340	1,360
2 Ditto	32	260	520
4 Ditto, smaller,	32	220	880
8 ships of	20 to 16	180	1,440
3 Sloops of War	18	140	420
2 Brigs	16 to 18	100	200
5 Do. & schooners	12 to 14	70	350
7 Gallies		28	196
Total, including Marines,			7,366

Concert and Ball.

On Thursday Evening next, the 4th of February will be performed a Concert of
Vocal and Instrumental Music
By a Military Band,
At Mr. Morrow's Tavern. Particulars will be mentioned in hand-bills. Tickets, One Dollar each. Performance to begin at 6 o'clock.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Morrow.
Pittsburgh, January 30, 1801.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny County, to wit.

In the Orphan's Court of the said County, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 27th of December, 1800.

UPON the petition of Joseph Walker, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Law, late of the said county, deceased, praying for an order to sell a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Middleton, and one undivided fourth part of Fifty Acres of Land situate near Chartiers creek, of the real estate of the decedent, for the satisfaction of his debts.

The Court do order, that the Land and Lot be sold on the premises the Lot on the first Monday of March next, and the Land on the day following; and that the same be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and fix notice thereof set up in the most public places in the county, one to be in Middleton, for three successive weeks previous to such days of sale.

By the Court,
T. BATES, Clerk.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Meadville, January 1st, 1801.

AMOR Hamilton, Mead township; Alexander William and John, Waterford township; New Ireland; Andrews Daniel, Meadville; Aloen Roger, Meadville; Colt Jabez, Meadville; Campbell William, near Meadville; Dougherty Niel, near Meadville, crossings of Cussewago; Ewing William, care of Davis Mead, Esq. Meadville; Greer John, care of Joseph Hackney; Harriot James, Sugar creek; Morrison Andrew, care of John Brooks, Cussewago; Thompson Andrew, near Mead's Mill, French creek.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Conr. Beymer, of Somerset county, deceased, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, also those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, to the subscriber, who will attend at the house where the deceased formerly dwelt from the first day of April until the tenth of the same month.

FREDERICK BEYMER.
January 27, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Jail of Allegheny county this day, the 30th instant, a certain MOSES CONNOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black hair, dark complexion; he is supposed to have crossed the Allegheny river, and will probably make for some of the settlements on the Ohio. The above reward will be paid to any person that will return him into the Jail aforesaid.

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailor.
Pittsburgh, January 30, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a situation superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.
Pittsburgh, December 22, 1800.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

The President has nominated JOHN MARSHALL now Secretary of State, Chief Justice of the United States.

Lucius Horatio Stockton Esq. of New-Jersey is nominated Secretary at war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lancaster dated Thursday, January 15.

"The resolution for the removal of the seat of government to the city of Philadelphia, was on day, on the motion of messrs. Mitchell and Buckley, made the order of the day for the first Monday in March next,—which is considered as a virtual negative of the same."

Extract of a letter from the secretary of the navy to a gentleman in Baltimore dated

"George-Town, January 14, 1801.

"I have never heard a word from the insurgent since she left the Chesapeake on a cruise. I did not authorise the paragraph in the Philadelphia paper. The ship was ordered to return about the end of November, but she may remain in the West-Indies on account of the difficulty of making our coast in the winter."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Paris to his correspondent in Washington, dated October 30th, 1800.

"The first consul has been pleased to appoint Citizen Pichon, late Secretary of the French commission, which treated with our envoys, commissary general of the commercial relations of France with the United States, and chargé d'affaires till the appointment of a French minister. It is observed that gentleman will sail very soon for Washington."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

December 10th 1800.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a Report and Estimates of the Appropriations which appear to be necessary for the service of the year 1801: Also, a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of the United States, for one year, preceding the first day of October 1800.

I have the honor to be,
With respect, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

APPROPRIATIONS

REQUISITE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the House of Representatives of the United States, that for the service of the year 1801, the following appropriations, as detailed in the estimates herewith transmitted, appear to be necessary:—

	Dolls.	Cts
For the civil list, or the support of government, including the contingent expences of the several departments and offices, the sum of	594,701	37
For the payment of annuities and grants	1,753	33
For the support of the mint establishment	13,300	
For the ordinary expences of intercourse with foreign nations	85,000	
For expences incident to the treaties with Great Britain, Spain and the Mediterranean powers	361,364	
For the expences of supporting the claims of citizens of the United States, to prop rty captured and detained in foreign countries	64,000	
For aid to distressed American seamen in foreign countries and occasional allowance after their arrival in the United States	30,000	
For defraying the expences incident to the valuation of dwelling houses and lands, and the enumeration of slaves, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 9th July 1798, and in addition to the funds heretofore appropriated	40,000	
For the military department, including the pay of the army, rations, clothing, hospital, ordnance, quarter master, and Indian expences; the defensive protection of the frontiers, and contingencies agreeably to the estimate of the Secretary of War	1,400,001	
For the payment of military pensions	93,000	
For the navy department, including the pay and subsistence of officers and men, hospital and contingent expences; the support of the corps of marines; for completing navy yards, docks and wharves; and on account of building six seventy four gun ships, agreeably to the estimate of the Secretary of the Navy	2,342,352	95
For the fabrication of cannon and small arms, and the purchase of ammunition for the army and navy, and for the arsenals of the United States	400,000	
For the support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and other establishments for the security of navigation	38,622	70
For the second enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States	60,000	
For satisfying the miscellaneous claims, including the expences of returning the votes for President and Vice President of the United States	619	

Amounting in the whole to five millions, five hundred and twenty nine thousand, six hundred and ninety five dollars and thirty five cents 5,529,695 35

The funds out of which appropriations may be made for the purposes before mentioned are:

1st. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1801, which is by law annually referred for the support of government.

2d. The surplus of the revenue and income of the United States, which may accrue to the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and one, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

The Secretary also transmits a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, for the year prior to the 1st of October last, being the latest period to which the accounts can be prepared.

All which is most respectfully submitted by
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Department, Dec. 10, 1800.

After this general statement, the Secretary descends to a distinct specification of the several items; the most interesting of which, frequently in a condensed form, follow:—

	Doll.	Cts.
President and Vice President,	50,000	
Senate & House of Representatives,	209 470	
Judiciary.		
Treasury Department	78,900	
Loan Officers and Clerks	91,713	
Department of State	28,250	
Mint	24,800	
War Department	23,600	
Navy Department	36,166	
General Post Office	24,489	
Surveyor General's Department	12,112	
Territory N. W. of the Ohio,	28,200	
——— Mississippi	5,500	
——— Indiana	5,500	
	5,500	
Demands unprovided for	20 000	
Annuities and grants	1,753	

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Annuities to the Six Nations of Indians,	4,500
Cherokees,	6,000
Chickasaws,	3,000
Creeks,	1,500
Choctaws,‡	2,000
	17,000

‡ Although the Choctaws are not entitled to claim the above sum, by treaty, or authorised agreement, yet as beneficial effects are presumed to have resulted from the same grant made to them in the present year, the propriety and policy of renewing the appropriation is respectfully submitted.

Expences attending the transportation of the above annuities, and also the annuities per act of the 6th of May, 1796,	11,500	
Deduct so much appropriated,	1,500	
		10,000
Promoting civilization, pay of temporary agents, &c.		15,000
Contingent expences for presents to Indians on their visits to the seat of government, also for expences attending their journies, and during their stay, and on their return home, &c. &c.		7,500
Rations to Indians at the different military posts, and within their respective nations,		22,500
		72,000

DIPLOMATIC DEPARTMEMT.

The Secretary of State estimates the following sums for the expences of Foreign Intercourse and Treaties for the year 1801.

For one minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain,	9,000
One ditto to Prussia	9,000
One ditto to Spain	9,000
One ditto to Portugal	9,000
One minister resident to the Batavian Republic	4,500
Their secretaries (five) at 1350 dollars each	6,750
Contingencies other than personal	2,750
Making good the deficiency for 1800 in the estimate for the mission to France	20,000
One Consul General at Algiers	4,000
One Consul at Tunis	2,000
One ditto at Tripoli	2,000
One ditto to the kingdom of Morocco	2,000
Contingencies other than personal	5,000
	85,000

TREATIES.

For carrying into effect the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States & the King of Great Britain, viz.	
For the salaries of the Commissioners under the sixth article	13,320
For the salary of the secretary, clerk hire, stationary, &c. for ditto,	4,000
The salary of agents relative to said article	2,000
Clerk hire and other contingencies of said Agent's office	3,100
Payment to special agents appointed by ditto	20,000
The salaries of the Commissioners under the 7th article	14,444
Clerk hire, office rent, and other contingencies of ditto	2,000
For deficiency of former appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and the King of Spain, particularly in running the boundary line pursuant to the second article of said treaty, and sundry contingent expences of the military escort which attended the Commissioners of the United States	46,500
For the difference between the cost of stipulated articles in the annuity to the Dey and Regency of Algiers, and the permanent appropriation therefor	56,000
For fulfilling the engagements of the United States with the Mediterranean powers, viz. Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli,	200,000
	361,364

PRIZE CAUSES.

For prosecuting the claims of American citizens for property captured by the belligerent powers, viz.	
For the salaries of two agents residing in London	5,000
For their contingencies, other than personal	4,000
For prosecuting claims before the high courts of admiralty & courts of appeals in England	45,000
Reimbursing Consuls of the United States for instituting and supporting claims to captured property, before tribunals in Foreign countries	10,000
	64,000

RELIEF OF SEAMEN.

For the salary of an agent residing in England, reimbursing Consuls and others for aid rendered to distressed seamen in foreign countries bringing them home from thence, and assistance in the United States	30,000
For defraying the expences incident to the valuation of lands & houses, and enumeration of slaves within the United States, as directed by the late act of Congress of the 9th July 1798, in addition to the funds heretofore appropriated for that purpose,	40,000

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, viz.

Pay of the army consisting of 1400 officers, artificers, musicians, &c. and of 4040 privates	480,306
Forage of ditto	7,680
Subsistence of ditto	306,395
Horses for ditto	5,000
Cloathing, bounties, premiums, medical and hospital departments,	203,539
Quartermaster's department	165,000
	1,167,991

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Expences at Philadelphia,	9,060	
Armory at Springfield,	53,592	
Harper's Ferry,	24,540	
Laboratory on Schuylkill	6,460	
Five Store keepers,	1,960	
Rent,	4,388	
		100,000
Defensive protection of frontiers, &c.		30,000
Military pensions,		90,300
		1,390,991

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Navy of the United States.

I.	1. United States, 2. Constitution, 3. President, 4. Chesapeak, 5. Philadelphia,	44 guns.
II.	1 Constellation, 2. Congress, 3. New York, 4. Insurgent	36 guns.
III.	1. Boston, 2. Essex,	32 guns.
IV.	1. George Washington, 2. General Greene, 3. Adams, 4. John Adams,	24 guns on main deck, & 8 on the qr. deck.
V.	1. Ganges, 2. Connecticut, 3. Maryland, 4 Portsmouth, 5. Merrimac, 6. Petapsco, 7. Delaware, 8. Baltimore,	of 20 and under 32 guns.
VI.	1. Herald, 2. Trumbull, 3. Warren,	18 guns.
VII.	1. Richmond, 2. Augusta,	16 guns.
VIII.	1. Eagle, 2. Pickering, 3. Scammel, 4. Experiment, 5 Enterprize,	12 to 14 guns.
IX.	7. Gallies.	

RECAPITULATION.

I.	5 Frigates of 44 guns.
II.	4 ditto of 36 ditto.
III.	2 ditto of 32 ditto.
IV.	4 Ships of 24 guns on gun deck and 8 on quarter deck.
V.	8 ditto of 20 to 24 guns.
VI.	3 ditto of 18 ditto.
VII.	2 ditto of 16 ditto.
VIII.	5 ditto of 12 ditto.
IX.	33 7 Gallies.
	40

The Secretary of the Navy makes the following Estimate of the pay, subsistence and other expences of the following description of ships of war, viz.

Of 44 guns and 400 men,	115,945	
36 guns and 340 men,	98,347	
32 guns and 260 men,	74,347	
24 on gun deck, 8 on quarter deck, and 220 men,	66,785	
20 to 26 guns and 180 men,	57,269	
18 guns and 140 men,	45,780	
16 to 18 guns and 100 men,	35,737	
12 to 14 guns and 70 men,	24,213	
Gallies, 28 men	9,200	
Marine Corps, consisting of 1143 men, including officers,	166,903	
5 frigates of 44 guns,	579,728	
4 do. 36	393,391	
2 do. 32	149,999	
4 (smaller of 32 guns	267 035	
8 Ships of 20 to 26 guns	458,158	
3 Sloops of war of 18 gs.	137,341	
2 Brigs of 16 to 18 guns	71,474	
5 Brigs and schooners of 12 to 14 guns	121,069	
Gallies	64 400	
Contingent expences	37,850	
	Dolls.	
Total, adding fractional cents above omitted,	2,447,352	
The Secretary of the Navy further estimates:		
For progressing with six 74 gun ships, and for completing navy yards, docks, wharves, &c.	500,000	
For erecting marine barracks,	20,000	
For maintenance of French prisoners	30,000	
And to make up the deficiencies of former appropriations for the maintenance of French prisoners	45,000	
	3,042,352	
But the appropriations heretofore made for the different objects relating to the navy will not be exhausted at the end of the present year, by a sum equal to 700,000 dollars so that it may not be necessary to appropriate for the year 1801, for all the navy purposes, exclusive of providing timber to be laid up in store for future use, more than	700,000	
	2,342,352	95

Estimate of the number of Persons comprising the Crews of the Navy of the United States.

	Guns.	Men.	
5 Frigates of	44	400	2,000
4 Ditto	36	340	1,360
2 Ditto	32	260	520
4 Ditto, smaller,	32	220	880
8 ships of	20 to 26	180	1,440
3 Sloops of War	18	140	420
2 Brigs	16 to 18	100	200
5 Do. & schooners	12 to 14	70	350
7 Gallies		28	196
Total, including Marines,			7,366

Concert and Ball.

On Thursday Evening next, the 4th of February will be performed a Concert of

Vocal and Instrumental Music

By a Military Band,

At Mr. Morrow's Tavern. Particulars will be mentioned in hand-bills. Tickets, One Dollar each. Performance to begin at 6 o'clock.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Morrow.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1801.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny County, to wit.

In the Orphan's Court of the said County, held at the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 27th of December, 1800.

UPON the petition of Joseph Walker, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Law, late of the said county, deceased, praying for an order to sell a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Middleton, and one undivided fourth part of Fifty Acres of Land situate near Chartiers creek, of the real estate of the decedent, for the satisfaction of his debts.

The Court do order, that the Land and Lot be sold on the premises the Lot on the first Monday of March next, and the Land on the day following; and that the same be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and fix notice thereof set up in the most public places in the county, one to be in Middleton, for three successive weeks previous to such days of sale.

By the Court,
T. BATES, Clerk.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Meadville, January 1st, 1801.

AMOR Hamilton, Mead township; Alexander William and John, Waterford township; New Ireland; Andrews Daniel, Meadville; Aloen Roger, Meadville; Colt Jabez, Meadville; Campbell William, near Meadville; Dougherty Niel, near Meadville, crossings of Cussewago; Ewing William, care of David Mead, Esq. Meadville; Greer John, care of Joseph Hackney; Harriot James, Sugar creek; 2; Morrison Andrew, care of John Brooks Cussewago; Thompson Andrew, near Mead's Mill, French creek.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Conrad Beymer, of Somerset county, deceased either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, to the subscriber, who will attend at the house where the deceased formerly dwelt from the first day of April until the tenth of the same month.

FREDERICK BEYMER.

January 27, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Jail of Allegheny county this day, the 30th instant, a certain MOSES CONNOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black hair, dark complexion; he is supposed to have crossed the Allegheny river, and will probably make for some of the settlements on the Ohio. The above reward will be paid to any person that will return him into the Jail aforesaid.

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailor.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1800.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

The President has nominated JOHN MARSHALL now Secretary of State, Chief Justice of the United States.

Lucius Horatio Stockton Esq. of New-Jersey is nominated Secretary at war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lancaster dated Thursday, January 15.

"The resolution for the removal of the seat of government to the city of Philadelphia, was to day, on the motion of messrs. Mitchell and Buckley, made the order of the day for the first Monday in March next,—which is considered as a virtual negative of the same."

Extract of a letter from the secretary of the navy to a gentleman in Baltimore dated

"George-Town, January 14, 1801.

"I have never heard a word from the insurgent since she left the Chesapeake on a cruise. I did not authorise the paragraph in the Philadelphia paper. The ship was ordered to return about the end of November, but she may remain in the West-Indies on account of the difficulty of making our coast in the winter."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Paris to his correspondent in Washington, dated October 30th, 1800.

"The first consul has been pleased to appoint Citizen Pichon, late Secretary of the French commission, which treated with our envoys, commissary general of the commercial relations of France with the United States, and chargé d'affaires till the appointment of a French minister. It is observed that gentleman will sail very soon for Washington."

t of Letters remaining in the Poft-Office, Pittfburgh, January 1, 1801.

A.

NDERSON JAMES, Pittfburgh; Allifon George, Elizabeth town; Athn John, M'Kee run; Auld Robert, Pittfburgh; Atkinton Sandr.

B.

ley John, Pittfburgh; Bell Joseph, care ert Sharp; Beggs Joseph, Racoon; Beaty es, Bennett John, care of Andrew M'Farr; Beer Robert, Pittfburgh; Bonner Wm. of Wm. M'Cune; Brotherton Robert and ; Brice Samuel, M'Kee's Port; Bradford Broadley James, Boulter John, Beaver; key Charlton, Elizabeth township; Blair s, Bacon John, Pitt township, 3; Burgefs Pittfburgh; Brent George, Brown Thos. k Samuel, Parkinfon's ferry; Bennet Wm. burgh, 2.

C.

mron Robert, care of J. Sturgeon; Carrel M, care of David Cunarhan; Carlon Richard Cooper Martin, Cheefe Edward, Chambers gh, Collard Jacob, Crump David, Clements s, 2; Connelis William, Cochran Ann, 2 in Wm. Cunard Joseph and Samuel, Colvers, Corey Robert, Clark Joseph, Verfailles nfhip; Crafford John, Long run; Culberton ph, Carpenter, 3; Corbley John, Clements ders; Charlers; Colwell Robert, Cunnel niel, Yough.

D.

Demfter Betty, Dunlap James, Pittfburgh, Dunlap John, Davidon John or Robert, care Wilfon Dunning; David Sarah, Conequenet; Daniel Joel, Donelly John, Delzell Geo. gh; Duley John, Yough; Derry John, e of Dunning M'Nair.

E.

Elliot Thomas care of Mark Derry; Elliot ne's Monfour's run; Eaken John, Edgar un, Miller's run.

F.

Fowler Alexander, 3; Fulton Wm. Forbeft omas, care of John Shaw.

G.

Graham Wm. 2; Graham Thomas, Graham n, Gray Wm. Pittfburgh; Gray's Sarah, fburgh; Gibbon Thomas, Gordon David, n Wm. Argen; Gib Alexander, Racoon; Gibon George, Gallagher John, care of Mary ply; Griffith James, Grim Charles, Noburgh; Gilbraith John, Gilbrait's Hugh, ane William.

H.

Laurer George, Verfailles township, 2; Henon Robert, Pittfburgh; Hay John, Beaver; Hunter James, Hoover John, Hughes Thomas, Hamilton Samuel, Hamelton Archibald, P. M. Jacob, Huey Edward, Hess Wm. Pittfgh.

I.

Johnfon John, Lieut. care of John Reed; Johnston Captain Johnfon Joliah, J. 2; Jones John, M'Kee's Port; Irwin, Ligonier, care of Wm. Cunningham, Shippenfburg.

K.

Knox Wm. Pittfburgh; King Robin, 2; Kelly John, Kinkaid Michael, Kirkpatrick Robert, Kerr Thomas Thompfon, Kerr David, Kinzer Kelly Peter, Tryon Jeremiah, King Edgecomb.

L.

Lucas C. B. J. Laird James, Lloyd Isaac, Lee's Port; Long David, Beaver creek; Logan Wm, Logan David.

M.

M'Farland Andrew, M'Millan Wm. near Lee's Port, 2; M'Kee James, M'Fotrige Sheriff, Shenango, 2; Moorhead Wm. care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Connel James, M'Dill Hugh, Yough; M'Queftion John, Maybury Shard, M'Collough Patrick, M'Auley Wm. Ingraham; M'Gibbeny James, M'Elroy Mary, Relict of John Nefbit; M'Natten Daniel, Moore Co. care of Wm. Steel; Morgan Charles Bradley Heber, Robinfon's run; M'Grigan Patrick, care of Alexander M'Loughlin; Morton Jobe and Wm. M'Intench James, Morton, Brownfield's run; Matthews Charles, Morris Ewing, care of mr. White, Pittfburgh; M'Nair Hugh, 2; M'Clelany Patrick, care of Alex. M'Loughlin; M'Clellan Wm. Robert Hugh; M'Millen Thomas, Morrifon William, Alexander, Elizabeth town; M'Creery Wm. M'Keefick Daniel, care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Collough James, Georgetown; Morrifon Wm. M'Spaden Duncan, Slippery rock; Mitchel net, care of Samuel M'Coid, 2; M'Quifkin ree, M'Alley Cornelius, M'Elroy Elizabeth rrifon James, Pittfburgh; Mercer Samuel, fburgh; M'Cain Ebenezer, Pittfburgh, 3; Farlane Mofes, M'Neal Jane, Pittfburgh; nholland Rody, Mortimer Wm. and John nargo; M'Gennets Wm. Martin Hugh ns township.

N.

Nicols Rebecca, Neely Benjamin, care of Davy M'Intire.

P.

Potter Joseph, care of rev. mr. Riddle, 2; my John, Palmore Jeffe, East Liberty; Parr John, Georgetown; Peterew Edward, care Ebert Colfon.

R.

Reed Wm. Reed John, on Allegheny; Reed , Noblefburgh; Reed Andrew, Reed Solo n, 2; Rogers Samuel, care of John Gorun, Rollins Anthony, Raftar John, Rppey Samuel, Rankan Wm. Elizabeth township; Robinfon David, Yough; Richardfon Hugh, care of Hugh Sterling; Remfon Joseph, Ramley James C. 2.

S.

Smallman Edward, Spears Andrew, Moon run; Spenger Joseph, Turtle creek; Stewart Spenger Joseph, Turtle creek; Stewart Jones, Sproul Robert, 2; Summers Elizabeth, Stuep ter. Stealy Jane, Simpfon Joseph, care of John Irwin, 3; Small Wm. Shaw John, Pitt.

T.

Thompfon Samuel, care of John Heron, efq. 2; Thompfon Henry, Verfailles township, 2; Trough Peter, Telly Hugh, Thompfon Thomas, Tod George, Efq.

U.

Updegraff Abner, Pittfburgh.

W.

Wilfon Francis, 2; Wilfon John, St. Clair township; Walker Thomas, Walker James, Wright Zadock, jun. Wilfon James, care of Rev. James Powers; Willock Francis, 2; Withrup John, Wafe John, care of General Wilkins; Wolf Henry, Wall Caret, Whitefides James, Noblefburgh; Wiggins Edward, Buffalo creek.

Y.

Young John, carpenter; Yanket Michael.

Z.

Zeller John.

War Department,

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the fervice of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were conſumed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening laſt. Thoſe who deſire to be conſidered as candidates will ſee the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

The Printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to give this a place in their gazettes.

Glaſs Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of offering the public, that window-glaſs of a SUPERIO quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 12 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks, phial bottles, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent. lower than articles of the ſame quality brought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
at the Store of FRATHER & SMILEY, Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh. tf.c.

January 10—1800.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the Ohio river, within four miles and a half of Georgetown, in September laſt, FOUR HOGS, three of them barrows, and one a ſow—the ſow is black, and appears to be of a large breed, the barrows ſpotted black and white, the marks are, a crop off the near ear, and an under bit off of the off ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and them away.

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

December 20, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, and part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water ſtreets, in the Borough of Pittſburgh. The Lot is 90 feet by 100. The ſubſcriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from this Borough, and would wiſh to ſettle all his affairs before his departure.*

MORDECAI M'LEOD.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE in Water ſtreets, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, with a Lot 90 feet by 100. The ſubſcriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as ſoon as he can make ſale, and wiſhes to ſettle all his affairs before his departure.*

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1801.

TUITION.

ACCORDING *to a former notice the FRENCH SCHOOL is opened in the houſe of William Watſon, in Water ſtreet. The days of Tuition are, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, from noon until two o'clock, and from ſeven in the evening until nine, at the rate of Four Dollars a quarter. Private Leſſons may be had at any other time in the day either at the ſchool room or at any houſe in town, at Six Dollars a quarter.*

The School has been opened under many diſadvantages, particularly the want of a ſufficient number of ſcholars, but the Teacher hopes by his attention and deſire to accelerate the pupils in the knowledge of the French language that he will receive the patronage of all thoſe who are deſirous of having their children inſtructed in that uſeful language.

CHARLES DARBIER.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1801.

B L A N K S.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Returns his beſt thanks to his cuſtomers for the favours received, and has juſt to obſerve to them that he is now opening a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Cash—and amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, parſons grey, London brown, and the moſt faſhionable mixed 4-4 broad cloths.

Low priced plains and 6-4 cloths.

Plain grey, and elaſtic ſcript coatings.

Half thicks, kerſeys, green baize, flannels, &c.

Large roſe blankets.

London ſcript, and a variety of fancy caſſimers.

Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys, &c.

Black, blue, green, and purple calimancoes.

Black, blue, green, and purple laboreens.

Black, blue, green, and purple durants.

Black, white and ſalmon coloured gloves.

Books and Stationary.

Queensware and China

Hyſon, hyſon ſkin, ſouchong, and bohea teas.

Coffee, loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars.

Common groceries of every denomination.

Alſo, a quantity of Castings and Bar Iron, a regular ſupply of which will be kept up, with a view of accommodating merchants deſcending the Ohio.

Pittſburgh, January 8, 1801.

Waterford Reſerved Lands, and *IN and OUT LOTS of ſaid TOWN* FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given agreeably to an act of aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April 1796, that a Book will be opened at Waterford on the 25th day of February 1801, for the Sale of the Reſerved Land, laſt out by virtue of ſaid act, adjoining the above Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One fifth part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid at the time of ſale to the Commiſſioner attending—one fifth part to the Receiver General of the Land Office, within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part within two years from the ſaid day, and the remaining two fifth parts at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. But no contract will be confirmed by ſaid Commiſſioner for fifteen days after the ſaid book ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price offered within that time will be accepted, provided, that no price ſhall be accepted which contemplates paying a leſs ſum than Four Dollars per acre for Land of the firſt quality—Three Dollars per acre for Land of the ſecond quality, and Two Dollars per acre for Land of the third quality. The purchaſer at the time of ſale will receive a certificate of his name, the number, quality and quantity of acres, date of entry and amount of ſale, which certificate muſt be forwarded to the Secretary's Office within ſix months from its date, and no right or title in law or equity ſhall veſt in any perſon or perſons purchaſing as aforeſaid, unleſs he, ſhe or they ſhall within three years after the date of their reſpective purchaſes make an actual ſettlement thereon by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect on each lot or tract a reſidence for the habitation of man, reſide thereon for the ſpace of three years following their firſt ſettlement of the ſame, and in default of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement, the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall forfeit all payments made to the Commonwealth, and no patent ſhall iſſue for any lot or tract of land ſold by virtue of the aforeſaid act of aſſembly, until ſatisfactory proof be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement having been made as aforeſaid.

Notice is alſo further given, that on the 6th day of February 1801, a Book will be opened at Waterford, for the ſale of the In and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One third part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid at the time of ſale to the Commiſſioner attending when the entry of ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale—for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payments of ſaid inſtalments to the ſaid Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid as aforeſaid.

JAMES NAYLOR,
Commiſſioner.

Waterford, December 20, 1800. 6w.

FOR SALE,

The following deſcribed Property, to wit.—

LOT No. 1743, Firſt Diſtrict of Donation Land, about 18 miles from M'Intoſh, 3 and a half miles from Col. Williams's Mills, and adjoining William Richey. The land is of the firſt quality.

Alſo, a two ſtory Dwelling Houſe, with a convenient Kitchen and an adjoining apartment of two rooms, well finiſhed, now occupied by Daniel Henderſon, built on Lot No. 76, in the Town of Waterford, well calculated for a Store and Tavern.

Alſo, a Grift Mill, Saw Mill and Diſtillery with four Stills, all complete, on that never failing ſtream called Sugar creek, 15 miles from Franklin, 10 from Meadville, and one from French creek, with two or four hundred acres of land, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. The advantages ariſing from ſuch a property in a new and flouriſhing country muſt certainly meet the expectations of any perſon inclining to purchaſe. Superfine flour will be taken in payment for the whole or any part of the above property. An indiſputable Title will be given and the terms made known by applying to JOHN REED, in Pittſburgh, or to

HOLMES & HARRIOTT.

Crawford County, January 2, 1801.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,
ALSO,
Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have received a large and general aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. Pittſburgh, November 6, 1800.

N. B. They have juſt received a handſome aſſortment of Pokers.

Alexander M'Laughlin,

HAVING determined to diſcontinue business in Pittſburgh the firſt day of March next, once more earneſtly requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make payment before that period. Delinquents may reſt aſſured the moſt ſummary method will be indiſcriminately adopted to enforce payment. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to preſent them that payment may be made.

Pittſburgh December 26, 1800.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800

Wanted Immediately,

FOUR *Journeymen TAYLORS, who underſtand the various branches of the Buſineſs, to whom generous wages will be given—Alſo wanted, two Apprentices to the Taylor Trade—Lads between 14 and 15 years of age, will be taken on liberal terms. Apply to*

A. JAMISON.

Pittſburgh, November 15, 1800.

Juſt arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's,

a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

Fine Sewing, with Embroidery,

Grafting of Silk Stockings, and mending Lace &c. will be executed at the Houſe next door to Steel Semple's, Eſq. by a gentlewoman ſolicitous for the patronage of the Inhabitants of Pittſburgh.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

DESERTED

FROM Captain Biſſell's company, 1ſt Regt. of Infantry, deſcending the Ohio, near Scioto, on the 11th of December, 1800, JOHN CHARLTON, a private ſoldier, 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, by trade a blackſmith, born in Albermarle county, Virginia. Whoever will deliver ſaid deſerter to any officer of the United States Army ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable expences.

MOSES HOOK, Lieut.

Limeſtone, December 14, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the encampment on the Ohio, from the 2d Regiment of Infantry December 10th, 1800, JOHN BANCRAFT and JOHN STEWART. Bancraft was born in the ſtate of Connecticut, Hartford county, aged 24 years, 5 feet 11 and an half inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, he is a ſtout built man. Stewart was born in the ſtate of Vermont, Thetford county, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 22 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion—the above mentioned Deſerters are both dreſſed in complete uniform.

Any perſon or perſons apprehending ſaid Deſerters and delivering them to Captain Peter Shoemaker, or lodging them ſecurely in any jail, ſo that they may be received by any officer of the United States army, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for each Deſerter ſeparately Ten Dollars, with reaſonable charges, to be paid by the United States.

PETER SHOEMAKER, Captain
2d. U. S. Regt.

Terms of ſubſcription, &c. for this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of ſix months, if demanded.

Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion.

4/6 1

t of Letters remaining in the Poft-Office, Pittfburgh, January 1, 1801.

A.

NDERSON JAMES, Pittfburgh; Allifon George, Elizabeth town; Allin John, Mifon; Aull Robert, Pittfburgh; Atkinfon [illegible]r.

B.

[illegible]ley John, Pittfburgh; Bell Joſeph, care [illegible] Scrap; Beggs Joſeph, Racoon; Beaty [illegible]es, Beatty John, care of Andrew M'Far[illegible]; Beer Peter, Pittfburgh; Bonner Wm. [illegible] Wm. M'Cune; Brotherton Robert and [illegible]; Brown Samuel, M'Kee's Port; Bradford [illegible], Bradley James, Boulder John, Beaver; [illegible]key Chriſtian, Elizabeth township; Blair [illegible], Bream John, Pitt townſhip, 3; Bergeſs [illegible]. Pittſburgh; Bruce George, Brown Thos. [illegible]S Samuel, Parkinſon's ferry; Bennet Wm. [illegible]burgh, 2.

C.

[illegible]rwin Robert, care of J. Sturgeon; Carrel [illegible] George of Pearl Cumberland; Carlon Richard [illegible] Cooper Martin, Cheefe Edward, Chambers [illegible], Collard Jacob, Crow David, Clements [illegible], 2; Cochran William, Cochran Ann, [illegible]an Wm. Conrad Joſeph and Samuel, C[illegible]; [illegible], Craig Robert, Clark Joſeph, Verſailles [illegible]ſhip; Crafton John, Long run; Culberſon [illegible]'s Carpenter, 3; Cubley John, Clements [illegible]ders; Chriſtie; Colwell Robert, Connel[illegible]nel, Yough.

D.

Daniſon Betty, Dunlap James, Pittſburgh; Dunlap John, Davidſon John or Robert, care William Dunning; David Sarah, Conequenes[illegible]; Daniel Joel, Donelly John, Delzell Geo[illegible]ugh; Dicky John, Yough; Derry John, [illegible]e of Darling M'Nair.

E.

Eliot Thomas care of Mark Detry; Elliot [illegible]s Monroe's run; Elken John, Edgar [illegible]n, Eaſter's run.

F.

[illegible]Fowler Alexander, 2; Fulton Wm. Forbeſt [illegible]s, care of John Scarr.

G.

[illegible]Graham Wm. 2; Graham Thomas, Graham [illegible]s, Gray Wm. Pittſburgh; Gray's Sarah, [illegible]ſburgh; Gibſon Thomas, Gordon David, [illegible]s Wm. Agent; Gib Alexander, Racoon; [illegible]Gibſon George, Gallagher John, care of Mary [illegible]; Gilleſpie James, Grim Charles, No[illegible]ſon; Gilcraith John, Gaſtrait's, Hugh [illegible] Williams.

H.

[illegible]Harper George, Waſhington townſhip, 2; Hen[illegible]s Philip, Pittſburgh; Hay John, Beaver; [illegible] Jones, Harper John, Hughes Thomas, [illegible]; Stuart Hamilton Archibald, P.M. [illegible]n Jacob, Pierce Edward, Hoss Wm. Pitt[illegible]ſburgh.

I.

[illegible]Johnſton John, Lieut. care of John Reed; [illegible]; Irwin [illegible] Johnſton Joſiah, [illegible], 2; Irwin John, M'Kee's Port; Irwin [illegible], Pittſburgh; Irwin care of Wm. Cunningham, [illegible]ſburgh.

K.

[illegible]Kerr Wm. Pittſburgh; King Robin, [illegible] [illegible] Michael, Kidd Robert, [illegible] Kerr Thompſon, Kerr David, Kinzer [illegible] Kryder Jeremiah, King E[illegible]

L.

[illegible]Lewis C. B. J. Lloyd James, Lloyd Iſaac, [illegible]'s Port; Long David, Beaver creek; [illegible]gan Wm, Logan David.

M,

[illegible]M'Farland Andrew, M'Millan Wm. near [illegible]'s Port, 2; M'Kee James, M'Fotrige [illegible]ge, Steubenge, 2; Moorhead Wm. care of [illegible]w M'Intire; M'Connel James, M'Dill [illegible]n, Yough; M'Queſtion John, Maybury [illegible]ard, M'Collough Patrick, M'Auley Wm. [illegible]ſtrangle; M'Gibbeny Jones, M'Elroy Mary, [illegible] of John Nelſon; M'Natten Daniel, Moore [illegible] care of Wm. Steel; Morgan Charles [illegible], Robinſon's run; M'Gregor [illegible], care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Mor[illegible] Joſeph Wm. Robinſon James, Morton [illegible]s run; Matthew Charles, Mor[illegible] [illegible] Mr. White, Pittſburgh; M'Nair [illegible]; M'Clelland Patrick care of Alex[illegible]; M'Clellan Wm. Nobel [illegible]; M'Millan Thomas, Morrifon William, [illegible]rom Alexander, No. 8 Loth town; M'Creery [illegible]. M'Kee's Port, care of Andrew M'Mu[illegible]; M'Clough James, Georgetown; Morriſon [illegible]. M'Spaden Duncan, Shoberry rock; Mitchel[illegible]ner, care of Samuel M'Cord, 2; M'Quilkin [illegible], M'Alley Cornelius, M'Elroy Elizabeth [illegible]rrin James, Pittſburgh; Mercer Samuel, [illegible]ſburgh; M'Clin Ebenezer, Pittſburgh, 3; [illegible] Moſes, M'Neal Jane, Pittſburgh; [illegible]nland Rudy, Mortimer Wm. and John [illegible]urgh; M'Gennels Wm. Martin Hugh [illegible]n townſhip.

N.

[illegible]Nees Peterſon, Neely Benjamin, care of [illegible] M'Laffe.

P.

Peter Joſeph, care of rev. mr. Riddle, 2; [illegible]my John, Patmore Jeſſe, Eaſt Liberty; Par[illegible] John, Georgetown; Peterſew Edward, care [illegible]bert Colhoun.

R.

[illegible]ed Wm. Reed John, on Allegheny; Reed [illegible], Newtonſburgh; Reed Andrew, Reed Solo[illegible]n, 2; Rogers Samuel, care of John Gorm[illegible]; Rollins Anthony, Raſtar John, Rippey Samuel, Rankan Wm. Elizabeth townſhip; Ro[illegible]binſon David, Yough; Richardſon Hugh, care of Hugh Sterling; Remſon Joſeph, Ramley James C. 2.

S.

Smallman Edward, Spears Andrew, Moon [illegible]; Springer Joſeph, Turtle creek; Stewart [illegible]; Sproul Robert, 2; Summers Elizabeth, Stuart [illegible]. Stealy Jane, Simpton Joſeph, care of John Irwin, 3; Small Wm. Shaw John, Pitt.

T.

Thompſon Samuel, care of John Heron, eſq. [illegible]; Thompſon Henry, Verſailles townſhip, 2; Trough Peter, Telly Hugh, Thompſon Thomas, Tod George, Eſq.

U.

Updegraff Abner, Pittſburgh.

W.

Wilſon Francis, 2; Wilſon John, St. Clair townſhip; Walker Thomas, Walker James, Wright Zadock, jun. Wilſon James, care of Rev. James Powers; Willock Francis, 2; Withrup John, Wafe John, care of General Wilkins; Wolf Henry, Wall Carter, Whitefides James, Noblefburgh; Wiggins Edward, Buffaloe creek.

Y.

Young John, carpenter; Yanket Michael.

Z.

Zeller John.

War Department,

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the ſervice of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were conſumed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening laſt. Thoſe who ſtill wiſh to be conſidered as candidates will ſee the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

The Printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to give this a place in their gazettes.

Glaſs Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of offering the public, that window-glaſs of a ſuperior quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 12 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with looking glaſſes, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or any other hollow ware. The whole at leaſt 25 per ct. lower than articles of the ſame quality brought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
at the ſtore of FEATHER & SMILEY, Market ſtreets, Pittſburgh. tf.c.

January 19—1801.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the Ohio river, within four miles and a half of Georgetown, in September laſt, FOUR HOGS, three of them barrows, and one a ſow—the ſow is black, and appears to be of a large breed, the barrows ſpotted black and white, the marks are, a crop off the near ear, and an under bit out of the off ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and them away.

MICHAEL CHRISTLE.

December 20, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, and part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water ſtreets, in the Borough of Pittſburgh. The Lot is 90 feet by 100. The ſubſcriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from this Borough, and would wiſh to ſettle all his affairs before his departure.*

MORDECAI M'LEOD.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE in Water ſtreet, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, with a Lot 90 feet by 100. The ſubſcriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as ſoon as he can make ſale, and wiſhes to ſettle all his affairs before his departure.*

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1801.

TUITION.

ACCORDING *to a former notice the FRENCH SCHOOL is opened in the houſe of William Watſon, in Water ſtreet. The days of Tuition are, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, from noon until two o'clock, and from ſeven in the evening until nine, at the rate of Four Dollars a quarter. Private Leſſons may be had at any other time in the day either at the ſchool room or at any houſe in town, at Six Dollars a quarter.*

The School has been opened under many diſadvantages, particularly the want of a ſufficient number of ſcholars, but the Teacher hopes by his attention and deſire to accelerate the pupils in the knowledge of the French language that he will receive the patronage of all thoſe who are deſirous of having their children inſtructed in that uſeful language.

CHARLES BARBIER.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1801.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Returns his beſt thanks to his cuſtomers for the favours received, and has juſt to obſerve to them that he is now opening a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Cash—and amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, parſons grey, London brown, and the moſt faſhionable [illegible]-4 broad cloths.
Low priced plains and 6-4 cloths.
Plain grey, and cloſe ſhript coatings.
Half thicks, kerſeys, green baize, flannels, &c.
Large rose blankets.
London ſhript, and a variety of fancy caſſimers.
Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys, &c.
Black, blue, green, and purple calimancoes.
Black, blue, green, and purple taboreens.
Black, blue, green, and purple tranta.
Black, white and ſalmon coloured gloves.
Books and Stationary.
Queensware and China
Hyſon, hyſon ſkin, ſouchong, and bohea teas.
Coffee, loaf, lump and Muſcovade ſugars.
Common groceries of every denomination.

Alſo, a quantity of Cadings and Bar Iron, a regular ſupply of which will be kept up, with a view of accommodating merchants deſcending the Ohio.

Pittſburgh, January 8, 1801.

Waterford Reſerved Lands, and

IN and OUT LOTS of ſaid TOWN

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given agreeably to an act of aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April 1795, that a Book will be opened at Waterford on the 25th day of February 1801, for the Sale of the Reſerved Land, laid out by virtue of ſaid act, adjoining the above Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One fifth part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid at the time of ſale to the Commiſſioner attending—one fifth part to the Receiver General of the Land Office, within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part within two years from the ſaid day, and the remaining two fifth parts at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. But no contract will be confirmed by ſaid Commiſſioner for fifteen days after the ſale, nor the higheſt price offered within that time will be accepted, provided, that no price offered will be accepted which contains a leſs ſum than Four Dollars per acre for Land of the firſt quality—Three Dollars per acre for Land of the ſecond quality, and Two Dollars per acre for Land of the third quality. The purchaſers at the time of ſale will receive a certificate of his name, the number, quality and quantity of acres, date of entry and ſituation of ſale, which certificate muſt be forwarded to the Secretary's Office within ſix months from the ſaid ſale, and no right or title at law or equity ſhall ever veſt in any perſon or perſons purchaſing as aforeſaid, unleſs he, ſhe or they ſhall within three years after the date of their reſpective purchaſes make an actual ſettlement thereon by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect on each lot or tract a reſidence for the habitation of man, refide thereon for the ſpace of five years following their firſt ſettlement of the ſame, and in default of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement, the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall forfeit all payments made to the Commonwealth, and no patent ſhall iſſue for any lot or tract of land. And by virtue of the aforeſaid act of aſſembly, until ſatisfactory proof be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement having been made as aforeſaid,

Notice is alſo further given,

that on the 6th day of February 1801, a Book will be opened at Waterford, for the ſale of the In and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One third part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid at the time of ſale to the Commiſſioner attending where the entry of ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale—for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond to the payments of the inſtalments to the ſaid Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid as aforeſaid.

JAMES NAYLOR,
Commiſſioner.

Waterford, December 20, 1800. 6w.

FOR SALE,

The following deſcribed Property, to wit.—

LOT No. 1743, Firſt Diſtrict of Donation Land, about 18 miles from M'Intoſh, 3 and a half miles from Col. Williams's Mills, and adjoining William Richey. The land is of the firſt quality.

Alſo, a two ſtory Dwelling Houſe, with a convenient Kitchen and an adjoining apartment of two rooms, well finiſhed, now occupied by Daniel Henderſon, built on Lot No. 75, in the Town of Waterford, well calculated for a Store and Tavern.

Alſo, a Grift Mill, Saw Mill and Diſtillery with four Stills, all complete, on that never failing ſtream called Sugar creek, 15 miles from Franklin, 10 from Meadville, and one from French creek, with two or four hundred acres of land, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. The advantages ariſing from ſuch a property in a new and flouriſhing country muſt certainly meet the expectations of any perſon inclining to purchaſe. Superfine flour will be taken in payment for the whole or any part of the above property. An indiſputable Title will be given and the terms made known by applying to JOHN REED, in Pittſburgh, or to

HOLMES & HARRIOTT.

Crawford County, January 2, 1801.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have received a large and general aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. Pittſburgh, November 6, 1800.

N. B. They have juſt received a handſome aſſortment of Pokers.

Alexander M'Laughlin,

HAVING determined to diſcontinue buſineſs in Pittſburgh the firſt day of March next, once more earneſtly requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make payment before that period. Delinquents may reſt aſſured the moſt ſummary method will be indiſcriminately adopted to enforce payment. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to preſent them that payment may be made.

Pittſburgh December 26, 1800.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a uperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800

Wanted Immediately,

FOUR *Journeymen TAYLORS, who underſtand the various branches of the Buſineſs, to whom generous wages will be given—Alſo wanted, two Apprentices to the Taylor Trade—Lads between 15 and 18 years of age, will be taken on liberal terms. Apply to*

A. JAMISON.

Pittſburgh, November 15, 1800.

Juſt arrived, and for SALE,

at James O'Hara's,

a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

Fine Sewing, with Embroidery,

Graſting of Silk Stockings, and mending Lace &c. will be executed at the Houſe next door to Steel Semple's, Eſq. by a gentlewoman ſolicitous for the patronage of the Inhabitants of Pittſburgh.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

DESERTED

FROM Captain Biſſell's company, 1ſt Regt. of Infantry, deſcending the Ohio, near Scioto, on the 11th of December, 1800, JOHN CHARLTON, a private ſoldier, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, by trade a blackſmith, born in Albermarle county, Virginia. Whoever will deliver ſaid deſerter to any officer of the United States Army ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable expences.

MOSES HOOK, Lieut.

Limeſtone, December 14, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the encampment on the Ohio, from the 2d Regiment of Infantry December 10th, 1800, JOHN BARNCRAFT and JOHN STEWART. Barncraft was born in the ſtate of Connecticut, Hartford county, aged 24 years, 5 feet 11 and an half inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, he is a ſtout built man. Stewart was born in the ſtate of Vermont, Thetford county, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 22 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion—the above mentioned Deſerters are both dreſſed in complete uniform. Any perſon or perſons apprehending ſaid Deſerters and delivering them to Captain Peter Shoemaker, or lodging them ſecurely in any jail, ſo that they may be received by any officer of the United States army, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for each Deſerter ſeparately Ten Dollars, with reaſonable charges, to be paid by the United States.

PETER SHOEMAKER, Captain
2d. U. S. Regt.

Terms of ſubſcription, &c. for this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of ſix months, if demanded.

Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion.